CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28477—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	23 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	28 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	600	G. W. F. Browne.	10th July
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.I. PESHAWUR	3027	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	7th Aug.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	4th Sept
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th "
				Saturday.
B.I. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	3rd Oct.
B.I. MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	10th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	17th "
B.I. ROHILLA	3397	700		24th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	31st "

The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th July.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th "
ROHILLA	3397	700		13th Aug.
SURAT	3142	500	R. J. Sleeman	27th "
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	10th Sept.
RAVENNA	3257	700	A.B. Daniell	24th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. PO	3,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 11th July, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Cassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Aug. '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Sept. '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bollen	3,800	550	18th July '91

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,800	500	24th July '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bazoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 24, 1891.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.



S. S. ABERDEEN.—This well-known and favourite passenger Steamer will leave BOMBAY for LONDON direct, on or about 7th July, 1891.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.
Her Sister-Ships the "DUMASCUS" and "AUSTRALASIAN" made the passage to LONDON in 22 days.
For information, Cabin Plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
14, Forbes Street, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.



PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a week. Contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

THE S. S. KARAGOLA, 1,168 tons, on 12th July, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, transferring Mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the P. Gulf Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

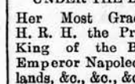
S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 8th July at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 9th July, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th July, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
HISPANIA	S. Abray	3380	8th July.
ROUMANIA	W. Laird	3387	23rd July.

Passengers by the Marseilles Steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).
This Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd July, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."
REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Prices. Rs. as.	Credit Prices. Rs. as.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	9 8	10 8
" " " Wicker covered	11 0	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8	13 0
" " " Wicker covered	13 8	15 4
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0	17 0
" " " Wicker covered	17 0	19 8
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0	22 8
" " " Wicker covered	23 8	26 0
" 2 Five gallon size	27 0	30 0
" 3 Six gallon size	34 0	39 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from 2 to	5 0	

Coir Covers can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TEAS
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE "KOUSANIE" TEAS are the Choicest of all Indian Teas, they are grown in the District originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

CASH PRICE LIST.

KOUSANIE MIXTURE, a well-known Specialty, from the Kousanie Gardens	1 lb. pkts., per pkt	Rs. 1 6
	2 " " "	" 2 12
	5 lb. catties, per catty	" 6 12
SOUCHONG, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt		" 2 12
PEKOE, finest, in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt		" 3 0
HYSON, young (Green), 1-lb. pkt.		" 1 10
ORANGE PEKOE, finest, 1-lb. pkt.		" 1 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	in 1-lb. pkts., per pkt	" 1 0
	in 2-lb. pkts., per pkt	" 2 0
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA, a small Broken Leaf Tea, per lb		" 0 10

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THICK INDIA-RUBBER WATERPROOF SHEETING.
Re. 1-4 PER SQUARE YARD.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

FINE YORK HAMS.
Per lb., Cash As. 14, Credit Re. 1.
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.
On Cut, per lb., Cash As. 14, Credit Re. 1.
By the Flitch, per lb., Cash As. 13, Credit As. 15.
Specially cured for the Indian Market, and guaranteed to be prepared from the best ENGLISH DAIRY fed meat.
TREACHER & Co. do not import *American* HAMS or BACON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.
NATURAL UNDYED PURE WOOL.

BANIANS, ½ dozen... 34 in. Rs. 30; 36 in. 33; 38 in. 36

DRAWERS, ½ dozen... 32 in. Rs. 33; 34 in. 36; 36. in. 39

SOCKS, all sizes, dozen... Rs. 16-8.

UNIVERSALLY ADVISED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
AS
THE MOST PERFECT SANITARY UNDERWEAR.
ENGLISH MANUFACTURE ONLY, *i.e.*, (SUPERIOR).

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!
NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,
CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD WINES—OLD WINES.

SPECIALITES

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
CLARETS*	from 10 8	to 34 0
SHERRIES	from 18 0	to 32 0
PORTS*	from 18 0	to 23 0
BURGUNDIES*	from 20 0	to 31 0
SAUTERNES	from 19 0	to 30 0
ITALIAN WINES	from 17 0	to 21 0
HUNGARIAN WINES		20 0
AUSTRALIAN WINES	from 12 0	to 21 0
RHINE WINES	from 18 0	to 38 0
CHAMPAGNES*	from 28 0	to 64 0
LIQUEURS*	per bottle 3 0	to 7 8

SPECIALITES

* These can be had also in Pints.

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

BOMBAY: Esplanade, Fort, and Victoria House, Byculla. **PHILLIPS & CO. LD.** POONA: "Temple House," Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City.
WINE AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.
NEW BRANCH:—CUMBALLA HILL.

BUT WHY SUFFER!
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,

For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO., } Bombay.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE,
1891,
HAS COMMENCED
JULY 1ST.
WATSON AND Co.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

SPENCER & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARS.

FLOR DE SUMATRA TRADE MARK SPENCER & Co. MADRAS

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL for general excellence at the Madras Agri-Horticultural Exhibition, February 28th, 1891.

	Madras Rs. a.
"SALISBURYS," HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 6 inches long, in boxes of 50, per box	2 8
"IMPERIALS," HAVANNAH-SHAPED, 5 inches long, rather thicker than "Salisburys," in boxes of 50 per box	2 0
"MAYOS," MANILLA-SHAPED, 5 inches long per box of 100	3 8
"BEACONSFIELDS" HAVANNAH-SHAPED, manufactured in three sizes, in boxes of 100. No. 1—4½ inches long... per box	3 0
" 2—4 " ... "	2 12
" 3—3½ " (thin)... "	2 8
"LITTLE RANDOLPHS," MANILLA-SHAPED, 3½ inches long... per box of 100	2 0

Supplied by Messrs. J. NEUBERG AND Co., D. MACROPOLO, and all respectable dealers. A complete Stock always on hand at the ESPLANADE HOTEL.

Naval and Military Messes can apply to Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON AND Co.
OUR NEW FACTORY, which was started on the 2nd June last, is now the largest and most complete Cigar Factory in India, and when present building extensions are completed, will be capable of producing 100,000 Cigars per diem.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"MAC IVER" LINE.



THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances :—

Vessels.	Tons.	
ETOLIA*	3139	Early August for Plymouth.
CUBA	2118	Late August for Continental Port.
NIAGARA*	3100	Late September for Plymouth.
LYCIA*	3139	Early October for Plymouth.
EUROPA	2300	Late October for Continental Port.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late November for Plymouth.
ISAURIA*	5330	Early December for Plymouth.
NIAGARA*	3100	Middle December for Plymouth.

* Carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and fitted with Electric Light throughout.

For further Particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, GOOD-WILL, &c., of an old-standing European Chemists, Druggists, and General Business.

The best offer received up to the 21st July, 1891, will be considered. Address

MEIKLE & CO.,
Cawnpore.

AN ELECTRIC CURE FOR ASTHMA ! !

DO NOT SUFFER UNNECESSARILY WITH ASTHMA.

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists ; use it when you are troubled with this distressing disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very seat of the disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Rs. 2 per Bottle. POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G Co., 54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S PATENT LATCH

AGAIN SUCCESSFUL IN RESISTING BURGLARS.

LATEST TESTIMONIAL.

(COPY.)

98, VASSALL ROAD, BRIXTON, S.W.,
8th June, 1891.

GENTLEMEN,—I consider that I ought to inform you that an attempt was made to enter this house on Saturday by the front door, and would have proved successful but for the fact of one of your LOCKS being on the door.

The Police consider that I owe the safety of my property entirely to having "A VERY GOOD LOCK."

The injuries to the door and door frame, evidently done with a "jemmy" or "crowbar," may be seen for the next day or two, if any of your firm would care to call here.

I am, yours truly,
E. W. B.

Messrs. Chubb and Co.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
Illustrated Price Lists Post Free.

OUR

Cheapest

WHISKY

"BEN-TOR."

Rs. 18 Per Doz.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and Testament of KASI RUPA NAYKIN, late of Bombay Hindu, deceased.

AHILYABAI KASHIBAI, the adopted daughter of the abovenamed deceased, and one of the Executors according to the tenor of the will....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 4th Day of July, 1891.

Mr. H. S. DIKSHIT,
Petitioner's Attorney.

WINES ! WINES ! !

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS for the following BRANDS :—

WHISKIES.

GONNE, CROFT & Co.'S.
ROBINSON'S SPECIAL BLEND.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'S.

CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM, JULES MUMM.

PORT.

CROFT'S VERY OLD TAWNY.

SHERRIES.

STANLEY AND GRIMM.

CLARETS.

MEDOC ST. JULIEN.

BRANDIES.

[illegible] & Co.'S.
JEAN BARTON & Co.

Retail Agents :—DENISON & Co.,
33, HUMMUM STREET.
SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or

Rs. 35-1-4 " (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 " (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 " (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

JUST PUBLISHED—Rs. 5.

THACKER'S REDUCED SURVEY MAP OF INDIA,

EDITED BY
J. G. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

WITH INSET PHYSICAL MAPS,
SKETCH MAPS OF CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND MADRAS, AND GENERAL INDEX.

Size of Map 32 inches by 40 inches, mounted and folded in Book form, 10 by 5½.

This Map is an accurate reduction of the Ordnance Survey of India to the scale of 69 miles to an inch. It gives in as minute detail as the scale will permit all the leading features on the general survey sheets, together with the results of the Frontier and other Geographical Surveys. The whole Map has been corrected to the present date, and shows the new railways, with the recent political and other changes. The spelling of the place names is according to the system adopted by Sir W. W. Hunter in his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," and every place mentioned in that work is shown on the Map. The index gives the location of each of the ten thousand names which appear on the Map.

BOMBAY : THACKER & Co., LIMITED.
CALCUTTA : THACKER, SPINK & CO.
LONDON : W. THACKER & CO.

NOTICES.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 7th July, 1891, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of discussing a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. H. E. M. James, C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division, relative to the question of Frauds in the Cotton Trade, and the deterioration of the Staple : and to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18th June, 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેખઆદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and Powerful CAMERON type combined quadruple acting steam pump, with two 12 inch Diameter steam Cylinders and 6" Double action pumps, 9" stroke, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or feeding boilers up to 600 horse power.

Quite new, never been used ; can be had for two-thirds of the actual value. Inspection invited.

F. W. SHALLIS,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

STEAM PUMP FOR SALE.

A LARGE and powerful CAMERON TYPE Combined Quadruple Acting Steam Pump with two 12 inch diameter steam cylinders and 6" double action pumps. Quite new, capable of raising 13,000 gallons per hour, or for feeding Boilers up to 600 horse-power.

F. W. SHALLIS,
Marine Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

ONE Compound Condensing Horizontal Engine of 250 indicated horse power.

High Pressure Cylinder 26" diameter.

Low Pressure Cylinder 46" diameter, 5 feet stroke, of W. and J. Galloway and Sons' make.

SPARE PARTS.

2 Piston Rods, viz :—One for High Pressure and one for Low Pressure Cylinder.
2 Motion Bars.

GEARING

Shafts, Bevel wheels, new and old, Valve box, Wall boxes, bearing brasses, &c., also one Stationary Steam Engine and underneath Multitubular boiler, 20 nominal Horse Power, of Messrs. Robey and Co's make.

BOILERS.

2 Double revitted Boilers 30' × 7' with welded flues steam pressure per square inch 80lbs. of Daniel Adamson's make.
1 do. do. do.
Steam Pressure 90lbs per square inch.
The above Engines and Boilers are in working order.

For Particulars apply to the MILL MANAGER, The JADOWJEE RAGHAUJEE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld., Foras Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HARDAS OR MYROBOLLAMS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYROBOLLAM or HARDA-CROP of the Forests for 1891-92. The ESTIMATED quantity for the Season is as follows :—

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

Khanapur Taluka	3,200
Belgaum and Chikodi Talukas	1,600
Total	4,800

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

KANARA COLLECTORATE.

Northern Division of Kanara	1,600
Central Division of Kanara	300
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	3,600

Khandis of 700 lbs. each.

Tenders should be written in English, and contained in envelopes inscribed on the outside "Tender for Purchase of Hardas."

Tenders should reach the Undersigned by 5 p.m. of 15th July, 1891, at latest.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Conservator's Office, Southern Circle, Belgaum, 17th June 1891.

JUST PUBLISHED.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1891.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1891, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The DIRECTORY has been carefully enlarged, verified and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23 0
JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR	22 0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES,

"Lochgorm" Rs. 31, "H.B." Rs. 33, and "C.E.B." Rs. 36.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Sole Agents,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY CALLED-UP.....£1,000,000
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO..£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 150,000

LONDON BANKERS :—
Messrs. GLYN MILLS CURRIE & Co.

LONDON OFFICE,
11, Austin Friars, E.C.
CHIEF OFFICE IN PERSIA,
TEHERAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

BAGDAD.	ISFAHAN.	RESHT.
BUSHIRE.	KIRMANSHAH.	SHIRAZ.
BUSREH.	MESHED.	TABRIZ.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the IMPERIAL BANK of PERSIA in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

CAPITAL.....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Rampart Row, W. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... £2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP ..... £ 250,000
RESERVED FUND ..... £ 45,000

LONDON OFFICE,
31, Lombard Street,

BRANCHES at
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, AND HONGKONG.

I HAVE THIS DAY OPENED an AGENCY of the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, Ld., in BOMBAY.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. PAYN,
Agent.

29th June 1891.
Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital.....$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.....$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund.....$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY,

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicine, will be sent in plain wrapper post free upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co. 240, High Holborn, LONDON.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings :—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes ; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD.
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c.

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

D. MACROPOLO'S



GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

Lord Dufferin	per 100 Rs.	5	0
Duke of Connaught	" " "	4	0
Finos Lady	" " "	3	0
Alpha	" " "	2	8
Prince Boris	" " "	2	0

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalga	per box of 100 Rs.	9	0
Carolina	" " "	7	0

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

Rothschilds	per box of 50 Rs.	20	
Regal del Principe	" " " 25 "	7	8
Regal dela Reina	" " " 25 "	6	
Trabucos	" " " 25 "	3	
Caliope	" " " 50 "	5	
Semirami	" " " 100 "	10	

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs.	4	4	
Do. " 2 " " "	4	0	
Do. " 3 " " "	3	8	

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs. 4 0
Do. " 2 100 " 3 8

Please send for General Price List to

D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L.
SKIN DISEASES. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently
SKIN DISEASES. recommended as an unfailing
SKIN DISEASES. remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic
SKIN DISEASES. Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. They are useful in Scrofula,
SKIN DISEASES. Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular
SKIN DISEASES. Swellings, particularly those of the neck ; they are very effectua
SKIN DISEASES. in the cure of that form of skin
SKIN DISEASES. disease which shows itself in
SKIN DISEASES. painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.
SKIN DISEASES. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change
SKIN DISEASES. of diet.
Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION

OF THE

"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,

Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... " 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta ; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 8d. per quarter.

OFFICE :—Dorset Street, Whitefriars, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Intelligence, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

"NEOSOTE."

"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS :—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Who will have also for disposal
BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES
PULLEY BLOCKS
DIVING APPARATUS
DREDGERS
PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING, 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.
TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teak wood Sleepers.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL
LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABD. 1834.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.

Prospectus furnished on Application.

ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.

52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882	£309,690	0 0
" 1885	£988,156	0 0
" 1886	£955,039	0 0
" 1889	£1,104,173	16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

ccumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,548,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies ; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	8 p.c.p.a.	970
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£33
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	260
	750	150	150	7½	182½x
BackBay Baths	2500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	98
Bapty Bros.	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 no m
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,000
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,575
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	381	900
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	25	93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	600	600	600	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	405
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills.	1,500	200	200	Rs. 11	182½
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	200	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct	90
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	26½	327
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	93xd.
NapierHotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct	51dx
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	171
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	70
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	420
Prince of WalesFireIn.	250	8,000	1,000	N dv	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	45
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord.1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	..
Do.	Prefl.,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	..
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	920
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	92
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5	17
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	2,500	1,000	all	Rs.15	515
Anglo-Indian	9,315	100	100	4	91
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	8 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	750
BombayCotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	425
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1020
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	640
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	495
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	495
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	3,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	620
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	580
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	805
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	63
Howard and Bulloughs	1,800	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	355
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	985
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
JamshedManufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	10	230
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	555
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	25	25	Nil.	560
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	565
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct	197
LukmidasSpinning &Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1005
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1950
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	425
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 no m
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,305
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	5	130
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,050
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. c	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	407½
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,160
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
SholaporeMills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	280
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	545
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	475
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	21	590
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
QueenMills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	815
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
UnionSpinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	660
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,150
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	7	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	120
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	550
Breul's CawnporePress Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,325
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	900
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	525
Harvey and	300	500	all	20	
Sabapathy	450	450	500	80	410xd
Hengoll Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	51	430
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	72½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	432½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	207½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	567½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	105
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	335
Sabapathy(Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500		500
Sind and Punjab Co.	190	1,000	1,000	25	1,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	240
Volkart	–	,000		Rs. 80	825

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,430
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	420

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 22-2
China Leaf	" 21-14 nom.
Bar Gold, New	" 21-6 "
Do. Old	" 21-8 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	" 21-14
English Sovereigns	" 13-13
Do. Dragons	" 13-11
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	" 107-8
Bar Silver 17½ Do.	" 107-0
Gross Silver	" 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 3-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Lindula (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday :—Europa (s), from Glasgow ; Albion (s), Bangkok ; Mary Beyts (s), Cardiff ; Chupra (s), Moulmein ; and Karagola (s), Karachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Douro (s), for Hull ; Karoon (s), Havre ; and Winnington Hall (s), Amsterdam.

POLO.—There will be game to-day at 5 o'clock (weather permitting).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning at 11-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Penang, Singapore and Hong-kong per extra s. s. Lombardy will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Thursday, the 9th instant.

DRAINS FOR COLABA.—The Municipal Commissioner, under date July 3rd, 1891, has replied to the memorials sent to him on June 4 and October 17 last year regarding the conservancy arrangements at Colaba. The Commissioner assures the memorialists that the matter has his attention.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Yesterday evening, whilst a Hindu, whose name is not yet known, was passing along Bhendi Bazar road he was knocked down and run over by a dog-cart. The unfortunate man, who was very seriously injured, was picked up unconscious and was being taken by the police to the J. J. Hospital, when he died on the way. Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, will hold an inquest on the body this morning.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Peera Vali, a victoria driver, was charged by Constable Butfoy before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with being disorderly in a public place. Yesterday morning, while the complainant was walking along the Khetwadi 3rd lane, the accused threw a big stone at him, which hit him on his thigh. The accused denied the charge, but his worship convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

A FINE REFUNDED.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate, in pursuance of Government Resolution No. 2934, dated 1st June last (Judicial Department), has refunded the fine of Rs. 35 inflicted on Dr. J. V. Coutinho, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P., L.M. (Edin.), by Mr. Richardson, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on 13th March last, under the Opium Act, Government having satisfied themselves that Dr. Coutinho had not committed the offence in respect of which the fine was inflicted.

COMMITTED TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Inspector W. J. Nolan, of the C Division, placed James O'Hanlan, described as a former dock-labourer, before Mr. C. W. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court on a charge of wandering at large without any visible means of support. The accused approached the Inspector at the Police chowkey and gave himself up as a vagrant. On being taken before the Magistrate he expressed his willingness to go to the Workhouse. The Magistrate committed him to that institution.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Sunday an accident took place on board the Indian Marine steamer Clive, at present lying in Bombay harbour. A cutter was being lowered to proceed on shore, and the sea being rough, a full complement of lascars was put in. Suddenly the man in charge of the cord lost his hold, and the boat was precipitated into the water. One of the lascars immediately disappeared under water, while some others received slight injuries. Boats were sent out in search of the man and all possible endeavours were made to save him, but he was never seen again on the surface of the water.

ATTEMPTED THEFT OF LEAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, Luximon Rama and Tookaram Narayen were prosecuted by Quarter Master W. G. Judge, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry, on a charge of wilful trespass on the regimental rifle butts at Colaba on Sunday morning. The accused, who, were noticed collecting spent bullets from the butts, were assisted by four girls. These, however, made their escape before the Quarter Master and his *mucadum* could come up with them, leaving a quantity of the metal behind them. Mr. Judge cited a regimental order prohibiting persons from frequenting the butts without a pass from the military authorities. On arresting the trespassers no lead was found upon them. They were convicted of the offence and a fine of Rs. 3 on each was imposed.

FEAST OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.—On Sunday the members of St. Paul's band celebrated with great solemnity the feast of their patron saints, St. Peter and St. Paul, in St. Andrew's Church. The solemn high mass, which commenced at 8-30 a.m., was sung by the Rev. D. G. Henriques, vicar of the church, assisted by the Rev. G. L. Zuzarte and the Rev. L. A. Campos. After the gospel the Rev. G. L. Zuzarte delivered an impressive and eloquent sermon in Marathi. The service terminated at 10-30 a.m. with the solemn benediction of the blessed sacrament. The same band was in attendance with their new uniform and played Signor Boldi's mass with brass instruments only, the execution of which displayed much taste and reflected great credit on the singers, players and the bandmaster, Mr. J. M. Gonsalves. A new hymn, "St. Peter's Bark," especially reserved for their annual services, was sung at the offertory.

ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, two Irani Parsees named Rustom Nusserwanjee and Byramjee Nusserwanjee appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against them by Irani Byram Nusserwanji on a charge of assault. Mr. Sorabjee Bejanjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared that the complainant had a cold drink shop at Falkland Road, where the game of ring-throwing is also played. On the 13th ultimo the accused went to the complainant's shop and buying some rings they tried their skill, but as they did not succeed in getting any prize, they became annoyed and threw the rings at a lamp and broke it to pieces. The accused then asked for several more rings, which the complainant refused to give them, saying that as they had come with the determination of damaging his goods and not to play the game, he would not allow them to throw further rings. The accused thereupon attacked the complainant and dragging him out of his shop assaulted him with a stick. Mr. De Souza, on behalf of the accused stated that the charge of assault preferred against his clients was false and maliciously brought against them by the complainant simply to harass them. The fact was that his clients went to play the game of "ring-throwing" at the complainant's shop for three successive days. For the first two days they did not gain anything, but lost their money. The third day they gained something, and the complainant seeing that the accused had grown expert after the experience of two days, and fearing that they would achieve some big success, he refused to give them rings, but when they pressed him to do so he assaulted them with a strap. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT WITH A HAMMER.—On Friday morning a most cowardly and brutal assault was committed on a Mahomedan fitter, named Balloo Khan Mushoor Khan, working in Messrs. Shepherd and Company's workshops, Frere Road, by Dorabjee Rustomjee, a Parsee mechanic in the same establishment. An altercation arose between the two mechanics over a pair of compasses. The fitters usually worked at a table fitted up with anvils, vices, &c. During the absence of Dorabjee the compasses were removed by one of the workmen and were not to hand on the Parsee's return, who thereupon turned to Balloo Khan and demanded them. The latter expressed his ignorance as to their removal, when Dorobjee made use of abusive language, for which Balloo Khan slapped him in the face. Dorabjee, who had a heavy hammer in his hand, retaliated by striking his assailant a blow on his left cheek-bone and felled him to the ground. Balloo Khan regained his feet and staggered towards a bench for support, where he became unconscious, bleeding profusely from a large wound. His cries attracted the attention of his brother mechanics, who noticed Dorabjee standing over him with the hammer in his hand. On being interrogated, Dorabjee endeavoured to excuse himself by saying he had received a slap from the Mahomedan. The complainant was conveyed to an adjoining store room, where he recovered consciousness. The police were summoned and Balloo Khan was removed to the GocuLdass Tejpal Hospital, where it was found he had sustained a fracture of the skull. He is still lying in that institution with very little hope of recovery. Inspector Butterfield placed Dorabjee Rustomjee before the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, charging him with inflicting grievous hurt as above stated. Evidence of the condition in which the injured mechanic was seen and the circumstances relating to the origin of the assault was led for the prosecution, and the case was remanded for a fortnight, pending the recovery of Balloo Khan. The Magistrate accepted bail for the prisoner's appearance in Rs. 1,000 personal recognizances and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF OPIUM.—Mr. Rustim P. Jehangir, chief inspector of the Opium department, placed Cursetji Byramji Divicha, a Parsee *hakim*, before Mr. C. W. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court with being in possession of more than ten tolas of opium in preparations (cholera pills) in contravention of the provisions of section 9, Act I, 1878. The inspector, in reply to the Magistrate, stated that preparations of opium were in section 3 of the Act placed on the same footing as opium in its crude state, and, therefore, the possession of the above quantity was penal. He added that although ten tolas of *chundul* did not contain, as a matter of fact, more than 4 tolas of crude opium, the possession of this quantity of the former has been considered punishable under the Act. The officer quoted Rules 37, 38, 39, framed under the Act, giving certain privileges to medical practitioners for the possession of the drug and its preparations, but the present case was not an instance that came under those provisions. He drew the attention of the court to a case but recently before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in which it was held that preparations of opium were under the law held to be the same as the drug itself. The accused in his defence pleaded ignorance and said that the thirteen phials of cholera pills before the court scarcely contained two tolas of opium. His honour drew the accused's attention to the stringency of the law on the subject and advised him to take out a license, to which he consented. A fine of Rs. 5 was inflicted. Mr. S. A. Talpade, L.M.S., was charged before the same Magistrate for a similar offence and requested his worship to defer his decision till the receipt of a reply to a petition addressed by the Bombay Medical Union to Government, in which the strictness of the law on medical practitioners was complained of. The Magistrate remarked that "the law was never asleep, but always active," and therefore it must take its course. The accused was fined Rs. 5, the Magistrate ordering the detection of the preparation until such time as the accused obtained a license from the Collector.

A BRAHMIN CONVERT TO CHRISTIANITY.—Mr. Gopal Vinayak Joshi was baptized and admitted into the fold of the Christian faith last Monday. The Rev. Mr. Taylor performed the ceremony. It was publicly done at the Sangam. There were about two hundred people present to witness the interesting ceremony. Mr. Joshi made a short speech at the time. He explained that he had made up his mind long since to become a Christian, but the ceremony had had to be delayed owing to some difference of opinion between him and the missionaries. He maintained that the wearing of the sacred thread and the sandal mark on the forehead were innocent acts in themselves such as no Christian should object to. The missionaries whom he consulted maintained, on the other hand, that they were heretical practices and smelt of idolatry. Some time back we published in our own columns an interesting correspondence which had taken place on this subject between Mr. Joshi and Mr. C. L. G. Crawford, Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana. Mr. Crawford was of Mr. Joshi's opinion with regard to the points mentioned above, but at the same time he put to Mr. Gopalrao if he was not straining the difference too much, since he was convinced of the Christian religion pointing out the sure way to salvation. Probably convinced by this, Mr. Joshi, on Monday last, at the baptismal ceremony, put aside the sacred thread and rubbed off the mark on the head. Mr. Joshi has since then resumed the thread and the mark on the forehead, as also the Hindu dress. His contention is that, although he has accepted Christ as his Saviour, he does not cease to be a Hindu. Whether Mr. Gopalrao has improved his position by accepting Christianity appears to be doubtful to us. In the meantime we are glad to learn that ever since his conversion he has given up eating cooked food, so as not to involve his aged mother and other relatives who live in the orthodox style in the social ostracism, under the ban of which he is sure to fall. He is at present maintaining himself on vegetable diet. We may also mention that he has not yet partaken of food or drink in company with the missionaries or other Christians.—*Mahratta*.

SUIT FOR THE RECOVERY OF DEATH BENEFIT FUND'S MONEY.

AT the Small Causes Court yesterday, a case of Castelino Pereira *vs.* Frances Valladares and J. F. Rodrigues came on for hearing before Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Maneckjee, Third Judge. Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Rustomjee Patel, pleader, appeared for the defendants.

This was an action filed by the plaintiff as the nominee of the late Mr. Marciano Pereira to recover from the defendants, who are chairmen, secretaries and treasurers of the Bombay East Indian Association Death Relief Fund, Rs. 225, together with interest, being the amount payable by the defendants to the plaintiff, pursuant to the rules of the Association fund. On the 12th of May last the plaintiff put in a short affidavit stating that this suit was filed on behalf of himself as nominee of the late Mrs. M. Pereira to recover the amount due by the defendants. That Mrs. Pereira, being a subscriber of the fund, nominated the present plaintiff to receive the benefit after her death, and such nomination was duly registered in the books of the Association. On the 20th of November 1888 Mrs M. Pereira died, and a notice of her death with necessary proof was given by the plaintiff to the secretary and treasurer of the Association, and the defendants had not paid to the plaintiff the amount sued for, which became due and payable to him as such nominee, and had refused to pay the same on the ground that the late Mrs. M. Pereira had failed to pay her entrance fee and subscription to the Association. There are about 300 subscribers to the fund, some of whom are residing in Bombay, and the defendants were elected by the subscribers, as chairman, trustee, secretary, and treasurer, to manage the business of the fund. The plaintiff prayed that leave might be granted to him to institute the suit, and also to grant permission, under section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to sue the defendants on behalf of themselves and also for other subscribers of the fund, and that a notice of the institution of the suit might be directed to be given to the subscribers other than the defendants by advertising it in the Portuguese newspapers and the Bombay East Indian newspapers. This fund was established on the mutual principle, and on the death of any member, the surviving members pay a certain sum according to a tariff. Of the amount thus collected a certain percentage is deducted, and the rest given to the nominee or nominees of the deceased. In the present case this amount was not given to the nominee : hence the suit.

Mr. Rustomjee Patel, for the defendants, denied the debt and contended that the suit was not properly framed, and that the defendant Mr. Valladares had not collected any money, and, therefore, he could not be sued for any sum. The Association was not registered, and he had no power to compel any surviving member thereof to pay the call, and he could not, therefore, be held responsible for the sum. The members of the fund decided that Mrs. Pereira's nominee was not entitled to the benefit of the fund, since she failed to pay the entrance fee to the Association after a reminder was sent to her, and this was tantamount to a refusal to pay the call.

The plaintiff alleged that it was the duty of the secretary and treasurer to collect the sum according to Rule 16, and that he ought to pay from the reserve fund, if the person refused to pay the call. The call was never made, and, therefore, it could not be said that the member refused to pay, and that the secretary had the power to sue any surviving member for any sum due to the fund. That failure to pay the entrance fee did not deprive one of the rights of membership to the Association, and the deceased held a letter from the secretary to the effect that she had been admitted a member of the Association, and that she had not withdrawn from the Association of her own accord as required by one of the rules, and that her name was on the register till her death.

His Honour, after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the suit with costs.

THE new Bank Chartered Bill, which empowers the Bank of Spain to increase its note issue to sixty millions sterling, which is double its present maximum, and renews its charter till 1923, passed the Lower House on June 16th without a division.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 0½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran and the same common jury :—

THE BOOLDANA CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST CASE.

George Herbert Wittenbaker, a European, claimed to be tried on two charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, he having, about the 30th June, 1890, while employed in the service of Government at Booldana in the capacity of a forest officer, and while entrusted with property to the extent of Rs. 1,791 received by him for grazing fees for cattle, misappropriated out of that sum the amount of Rs. 693-8 ; and also at the same time and place having applied to his own use a further sum of Rs. 404-8, being part of a sum of Rs. 940 received by him from cattle-owners for grazing fees. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown. Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Mansuklal, Damodhur, and Jamsetjee, represented the accused.

Mr. Mehta, on the proceedings of the day commencing, objected to the charges preferred againt the accused and asked his lordship to rule that, instead of aggregate totals being given, the prosecution should be told to single out three separate amounts which the accused was alleged to have received from the cattle-owners, and to proceed only on those charges, so far as regarded leading evidence.

The judge, without requiring Mr. Jardine to reply to the objection, overruled Mr. Mehta's application on the ground that the accused had paid the money collected into the Government treasury before the end of each month.

Further evidence of a number of cattle-owners, who had obtained passes from the accused on paying him for them, was then called.

The accused's statement to the Magistrate was then read and put in.

Colonel Charles Antony Spanskey, Deputy Commissioner, in examination by Mr. Jardine, said there was not the slightest foundation for the statement that the case had been got up against the accused from any personal enmity of the witness to the accused.

In cross-examination by Mr. Mehta, the witness said there had never been any personal or non-official dispute between him and the accused. There had been official differences between them which began about the end of 1889. There was a disobedience of orders in the "date palm" case on the part of the accused. The latter refused to sow date palms on every possible pretext, and among his excuses was one that it was not provided for in the budget, his principal reason being that it was not his business to do so. It was possible that no allowance for the sowing of date palms had been made in the budget. The accused gave a written explanation in regard to the fire which, the witness laughingly said, was very likely pronounced by the prisoner's superiors unintelligible. The accused may have said in a further explanation in March, 1890 that the reason of his previous report being unintelligible was his being ill when he wrote it. In regard to the Local Funds case, witness said the Conservator refused to interfere in reference to the recovery of the money, but punished the accused for using inpertinent language to the witness and others. The accused was fined Rs. 50 in that matter. In August, witness conveyed an order suspending the accused, who appealed to his superior, who, on the 6th August, cancelled so much of the order as related to the suspension. The accused had been very much in disfavour with witness officially. There was no difference between the witness and the accused regarding a lady. The statement made in regard to the matter by the accused was an utter invention. In another matter witness sided with Mr. Cotgrave, who was the only person who complained officially.

Mr. Jardine put in a telegram from the Resident of Hyderabad, giving a more formal sanction to the prosecution, and closed the case for the prosecution.

The accused, in answer to the Judge, said he was ill from February 1890, and, as would appear from his letters, had apologized for the unintelligible character of his report in regard to the Mattergaum fire case, and that he first knew on the 12th June, 1890 that Colonel Spanskey had fined him for what he was pleased to call insubordination.

No witnesses were called for the defence ; and Mr. Jardine, in summing up the case for the crown, said that after the large number of witnesses who had been called, he did not think it could be disputed that the amount received by the prisoner for the cattle passes was in excess of the money he paid into the Government treasury. Independently of the documents which bore the prisoner's signatures and went to prove the case against him, they had called a good deal of oral evidence which, unless the jury thought there had been a wilful conspiracy against the accused, must be admitted to be trustworthy. It was the prisoner who received the money for the passes from the villagers, and at the close of the day it was put into the house of the accused, who was in the habit of keeping the key, and so had entire control over the cash. With regard to a suggestion of the defence that a portion of the money might have been taken from the accused's table during his temporary absence, the learned counsel said it was a most unlikely thing that the accused should have left the money exposed on the table in the open air. The suggestion was childish in the extreme and would not be credited by the jury. The evidence for the prosecution had been given in a very clear manner ; and as no motive had been shown by the defence, it would be a difficult matter to believe that the Crown witnesses had conspired to ruin the accused. The circumstance of the passes having been issued to such a large number of persons was in itself sufficient to do away with any thought of a conspiracy. It was a singular fact that the fire in the contents of the almirah should have taken place on the very night that the accused handed overcharge of his office, and should have destroyed only the docu- ments which affected this case, the premises being at the time wholly unprotected, as the clerks and other persons had left or been sent away by the accused.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in addressing the jury for the defence, said he hoped they would bear in mind that the accused was debarred from giving evidence on his own behalf, but the law had made up for this deficiency by laying it down that the prisoner must be considered as being innocent, unless the prosecution could prove the reverse. He thought that it had not been shown that the prisoner had received the money, and he felt sure that he (Mr. Mehta) would be able to show that his client had not been guilty of the offences with which he was charged. The accused had framed rules in order to keep a check upon the account and keeping the issue of passes in order, but as the working of the rules was found to be defective, it was simplified by the accused in 1889, and since that date he did not think the jury could believe that the issuing of passes had been wrongly carried out. Although Colonel Spausky had said that there had been no private differences between him and the accused Mr. Mehta did not think that gentleman was entirely correct when he said an allegation to that effect was a pure invention, as it was on record that there had been private disputes between the parties, in regard to one of which the colonel had fined Wittenbaker for insubordination so late as the 12th June, so that, bearing this in mind, it was highly improbable that the accused, so soon after that affair as the 30th of the month, would have again laid himself open by making away with Government money. Regarding the evidedce of Dr. Montgomery, the learned counsel said he thought the accused had only told the truth when he stated that during June he was in a bad state of health, and that with all his official troubles hanging over his head, he was unable to give a detailed answer to the charges which had been bought against him ; and that in June, while suffering from ill-health while on duty and wishing to doall that was necessary, had inserted the amount to be collected on the passes which he had signed. The money was left on the table in the absence of the accused, in the custody of the chief ranger and the head-clerk, to whom his client had handed over the key, in order that he might place the cash in safety after the day's work was done. It was probable that the villagers who had been produced were afraid of the rangers, as was evinced by the manner in which they had given their evidence in regard to that official, and that that official had tutored them to make certain statements regarding having received the passes from the accused, as the ranger did not want to be connected either with the receipt of the money or the slips of paper. The learned counsel considered the statement of the head clerk to the effect that he had received the figures out of the register dictated to him by the prisoner, to be most incorrect, as he had the books before him at the time, and also had them in his own custody for several days, and, as was shown by the documents in the case, he had made out a false statement of the passes, corresponding with the amount which he inserted on the treasury *chalans*, and which he then got the accused to sign previous, to the money being paid in to Government. The evidence of the head-clerk had been very suspicious, as he must have been aware of the falsity of the statement which he prepared and of the entries made in the cash-book. It was most unlikely that the accused could have prepared a false duplicate of the register so soon as one day after the issue of the passes, and which, if he had made up, was it likely that he would have made it over to the head-clerk, who, by even a single comparison between it and the counter-foils, would have seen it had been fabricated ? Mr. Mehta being of opinion that the head-clerk was the real person who had fabricated the false entries. Alluding to the evidence regarding the placing of the three lanterns in the office drawer on the papers, Mr. Mehta pointed out that the witness had sworn to placing them in the drawer long before the receptacle was opened by the head-clerk, and alluded to the improbability of their being allowed to remain there when Mr. Halday took over charge from Wittenbaker in the afternoon. The defence could give no reason for the fire, which might have taken place accidentally, beyond the fact that the chowkeedar might have lighted the lamp and left it in the office, when, as it was an old one, it caught fire and burned the papers. As regards the servants being away from the bungalow, he pointed out that the accused had asked the permission of Mr. Halday to send the messenger to the neighbouring village. Coming to what took place during the evening, it was on record that Dr. Montgomery had stated in his medical certificate that the accused was very ill when he saw him at Mr. Vicajee's bungalow, and had only attempted to make light of the affair when appearing in the witness-box. On the evidence of such witnesses Mr. Mehta said he did not think the jury could consider that the charges had been made out against his client, and he asked them to bring in a verdict to that effect.

His lordship, having intimated that he would sum up to-morrow, adjourned the sessions to 10 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 2.
Chitty, Lieut, 5th Bo Infy, on duty, from Deolali.
JULY 4.
Huggins, Captain, 21st Ms Infty, from leave, from England.
Fagan, Captain, 10th Bangal Lancers, from leave, from England.
Greany, Surg-Major, Bo I M S, from leave, from England
Massie, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
Ducat, Lieut, Bo, Poona Horse, on duty, from Serur.
Barnard, Brig Genl, Bengal Staff, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Cooke, Lt Col, Ms Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
MacMunn, Lieut, Bo, R A, on duty, from Kirkee.
JULY.
Thornhill, Lieut, C 1, R A, on Hindustani Examination, from Sehore.
Griffith, Lieut, 2nd Bo Lancers, on Hindustani Examination, from Neemuch.
Fischer, Lieut, 3rd Bo L I, on duty, from Satara.
Thompson, Lieut, 3rd Bo L I, on duty, from Sataca.
DEPARTURES.—JULY 4.
Jellett, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Poona.
Cooke, Lieut-Col, Ms, Staff Corps, off leave, to Bangalore.
JULY 5.
Fagan, Capt, 10th Bengal Lancers, on duty, to Umballa.
Huggins, Captain, 21st Ms Infy, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Greany, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Belgaum.
JULY 5.
Kobadie, Major, Bengal, R H A, on duty, to Lucknow.
Barnard, Brig Genl, Bengal Staff, from leave, to Jubbulpore.
MacMunn, Lieut, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V A.

Bombay, 7th July 1891.

The following drills will take place this week :—

To-day, at 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill at the Fort Head-
Friday, at 6-30 p.m. } quarters.

To-day, at 6-30 p.m. } Gun drill at the Nesbit Road
Friday, at 6-30 p.m. } Head-quarters.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

GENERAL.

Mr F H B Skrine, Magist and Collr, Rungpur, is allowed leave for two months and 25 days.

Mr E W Collin, Offg Magist and Collr, on leave, is appointed to act as Magist and Collr of Rungpur, during the absence on leave of Mr F H B Skrine, or until further orders.

Mr A Smith, Commr of the Presidency Div, is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on leave, of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, Kt, or until further orders.

Mr E V Westmacott, Commr of Excise, Bengal, is appointed to act as Commr of the Presidency Div during the absence, on deputation, of Mr A Smith, or until further orders.

Mr T Inglis, Jt-Magist and Depy Collr, 34-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Jr Secy to the Board of Revenue during the absence, on deputation, of Mr Krishna Govinda Gupta, or until further orders.

Capt W Warden, Chittagong Vol R C, is allowed leave of absence for 15 months, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr A C Tute, Offg Magist and Collr, Burdwan, is allowed special leave for six months.

Moulvi Abdus Salam, Depy Magist and Depy Collr, Hughli, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Baraset sub-div of the 24-Pergunahs dist.

Mr R H Anderson, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Chittagong, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr F A Slack, Sett Officer, Chittagong, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of that dist during the absence on leave of Mr R H Anderson, or until further orders.

POLICE.

Mr A V Knyvett, Dist Supdt of Police, Darjiling, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr A S Judge, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Dist Supdt of Police, Darjilling.

Mr W R Green, Dist Supdt of Police, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Howrah, from date on which he joined that appointment.

Mr G B Havelock, Dist Supdt of Police, Bankurah, is appointed to be Dist Supdt of Police, Birbhum.

Mr H C L Bamber, Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed, until further orders, to have charge of the dist police of Bogra, from date on which he joined that appointment.

Mr E C Ryland, Asst Supdt of Police, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Personal Asst to the Inspr-Genl of Police, Bengal, from date on which he joined that appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev H O Moore, Offg Sr Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, is allowed leave for 3 months.

Mr C S Delmerick, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Budaon, Benares Agency, has been granted 3 months' privilege leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.
ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr R E Carter, Exe Engr, 4th grade, sub pro tem, is appointed to be Exe Engr of the Arrah Divn, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W A Inglis, or until further orders.

(*Assam Gazette.*)

GENERAL.

Surg E W Hore, Medl Officer, 43rd G L I, is, with the consent of the Mily authorities, appointed to the temporary charge of the civil medical duties of the station of Kohima, in addition to his military duties.

Leave of absence for 6 months is granted to Capt A J M MacLaughlin, of the Surma Valley Light Horse.

Mr J H Corkery, B A, L L D, is appointed Asst Secy to the Chief Commr.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice TELANG.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

57-91—In person—Essoofally Ebrahimjee and others vs Sarufally Moosabhoy and others.
119-91—Wadia and G—Nanchund Futtechund and another vs Bhavandas Hemchund—Tyabjee and D.
246-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Poonumchund Khoosalchund vs Moolchund Lukhmichund Gullecha.
267-91—D S Garud—Kanayalal Hamirmul and another vs Jugonnath Gulraj and another.
237-91—Tyabji and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Khimji Jairam Shewji.
Postponed Long Causes.
145-88—J C Cama—Bachoobai vs Vullibhoy Khanbhoy—M, D, and J, P G and S, Crawford and Co, and M E and H—Part heard.
316-87—Pestonji R, and K—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash and another vs Bachoobai and others—J C C, L S, F and N, P G and S, and M D and J.
For Settlement of Issues.
363-88—Craigie, L and O—Kessowjee Damodar Jairam vs Wagji Koreji and another—Little S F and N.
113-91—Shamrao P—Dharmaji Shimryaji vs Maya Bhika and others—Chalk W and S. (For preliminary issue as to jurisdiction).
For further directions on Commissioner's Report.
450-89—Conroy and B—Haji Abdul Rahiman Haji Allarakhia vs Haji Nurmahomed Haji Tarmahomed—Payne, G and S—For evidence.
Postponed Long Causes.
478-90—Mirza H K—Kursondas Ludha Boda and another vs Damoder Anundji—J C Cama.
675-90—In person, a pauper—Nowrojee Cowasjee vs Burjorjee Nanabhoy and another—Ardesir, H, and D.
59-90—Crawford, B and Co—Rajooma and another vs Memon Haji Habib Ahmed—B V N Kirtikar.
438-90—Conroy and B—Esmail Nensey vs Karmally Khakeebhoy Pudumsey and another—Little, S F, and N.
624-90—Roughton and B—Thakordas Jugjewandas and another vs Motiram Thakordas and others—Payne, G, and S.
36-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Ellapa Balaram vs Yenkoo Baloo and others.
505-89—Payne, G, and S—Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and another vs Sorabjee Dossabhoy and others—L, S, F, and N ; M, D, and J ; C and B ; and Crawford and Co.
632-90—Ardesir, H, and D—Janmahomed Haji Ebrahim vs Sayaji Assana—Janardhun and A.
45-90—Crawford and Co—A H Reid and another vs Bezonji Jehangir Buxey—In person.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s. s. Karoon, 1,422 tons, Captain G A Freeman, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Wennington Hall, 1,885 tons, Captain C Kilvert, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE British s. s. Douro, 1,569 tons, Captain W. B. Marshall, cleared yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain R. H. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein via Colombo, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's s. s. Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE British s. s. Albion, 649 tons, Captain R Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE British s.s. Mary Beyts, 2,443 tons, Captain A Bice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 4,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE British s. s. Europa, 1,433 tons, Captain H. Agnew, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Karachi, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

CAPTAIN R JOHNSTONE, Commander of the s s Albion, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Bangkok, reports having experienced strong South-West monsoon, heavy wind, rain and squalls, with high seas.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Aberdeen	2371	Taylor	B	F Muir & Co
" Douro	1569	Marshall	C	F Muir & Co
" Cyrene	1834	Hedley	D	......
" Flamboro	1449	Grenold	E	Erusthausen & Co
" Laseyne	4151	Schmitz	F	A Simon
I G S Magdala			G	Indian Marine
Ship John Davie	1013	Richards	H J	......
S.S. Trifels	1816	Meyerdich	K	Glade & Co
" Nerano	1854	Skipper	N	F Muir & Co
" Ariosto	2341	Mallard	O	B Craig & Co
" Ravenshoe	1288	Jones	P	K Nixon & Co
" W. Hall	1885	Kilvert	Q	K Nixon & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba Mean Time, or 8H 8M 44 ·3S a.m. of Greenwich Mean Time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oriental	2711	Stuart	1	P & O S N Co
" Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W&A Graham & Co
" Po	1931	Anfosso	3	F Bozzoni
" Thibet	1665	Wilbmer	5	P & O S N Co
" Lombardy	1556	Cole	6	P & O Co
" Darlington	1625	Gibb	8	Captain
" Europa	1433	Agnew	10	K Nixon & Co
" Crathorn	1773	Crombie	10	W& A Graham & Co
" Karoon	1422	Freeman	12	W& A Graham & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Bisagno........1474......Orengo.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, May 31.
6	Europa (s)	Agnew	Glasgow.
	Albion (s)	Johnstone	Bangkok, June 14.
	Mary Beyts	Bice	Cardiff, June 9.
	Chupra (s)	Brown	Moulmein, June 18.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, July 4.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Douro (s)	Marshall	Hull.
	Karoon (s)	Freeman	Havre.
	Wennington Hall(s)	Kilvert	Amsterdam.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Assam, for Aden.
" Europa, for Antwerp.
" Trifels, for Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Nawab s	Carson	Bombay, June 17.
	City of Vienna s	Anderson	Liverpool, June 2.
	Urania s	Smith	Colombo, June 26.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Steamers Nizam, Virawa, and Maharaja.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel. (Arrivals.)	Commander.	From.	Date. (Departures.)	To.
May.					
22	Cossack H M's	Cross	Cruise		
28	Electra	Scott Smith.	Sea		
June.					
13	Egremont Castle	Valantine	Barry	25	Kurrachee
14	Huntingdon	Payne	Alexandra	27	Calcutta
15	Katoomba H M's	Dickford	Plymouth	23	Australia
18	Canning I G	Black	Somali coast		
	Ashlands	McEwan	Cardiff	27	Kurrachee
19	Assam	Webber	Bombay	29	Bombay
	La Seyne	Ravald	Bombay	24	Bombay
20	Tejo Pt. gun boat	Moraes	Seychelles	27	Lisboa
22	Oriental	Stewart	London	22	Bombay
	Sydney	Delacroix	China	23	Marseilles
23	Amazone	Tazegabel	Marseilles		Zanzibar
	Woodcock	Craig	Somali Coast	25	Somali coast
	Lennox	Swinnerton	New York	23	China
	Clan Mackenzie	Wilson	Calcutta		London
	Wallaroo H M's	Gibson	Plymouth	25	Australia
24	Almora	Ingram	London	24	Bombay
	Monmouth	Cook	Calcutta		Dieppes
	Muyun	Mackenzie	Somali coast	26	Hodeida
	Northern	Richardson	Japan		Marseilles
25	Melbourne	Paull	Marseilles	25	China
	Tuna	Blair	Hodeida	27	Hodeida
	Thames	Seaton	Bombay	25	London
	Michigan	Denning	Bombay	26	Marseilles
	San Ignatio de Loyola	Jose de Riquere	Manilla	25	Liverpool
	Glenelg	Gibb	Calcutta		Antwerp
26	Mobile	Cronin	Mussowa	27	Bombay
	Smit	Ruhaak	Batavia		Marseilles
	Mildura H M's	Karslake	Portsmouth	28	Australia
	Bretwalda	Hunter	Bombay	26	Genoa
	Hodeida	Damier	Hodeida	29	Suez
	Wicklow	Spurring	Penang	27	London
27	Banda	Schuldt	Calcutta		Hamburg
	Goorkha	Johnstone	Calcutta	28	London
	Mozambiaue	Mendos	Mozambique		Lisbon
28	Iosto	Gherrado	Mussowa	29	Mussowa
	Akbar	Baldwin	Mussowa	28	Persian Gulf
	Ethiopia	Frohawk	London	29	Zanzibar
	Bedouin	Goldsworthy	Bombay	28	Marseilles
	Mecca	Smyth	Calcutta	29	Liverpool
	Stuttgart	Heineke	China	28	Bremen
	Iona	Cranston	Moulmein	29	Port Said F O
	Avoca	Abbas	Zanzibar		Jeddah
29	Somali	Gibb	Zanzibar		
	Oceana	Tomlin	London	29	Sydney

Aden, 29th June, 1891.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 6.

FOR LONDON.

Aberdeen s—26 cwts deer horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 35 bales skins S Moloobhoy and Co ; 137 cwts turmeric, Laljee Poonsee ; 3 cases curiosities, F Fischer and Co ; 501 cwts myrabolloms, Nansey Khairaz and Co ; 200 cwts buffalo horns, V Gangjee.

Oriental s—29 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co ; 2,000 cwts castorseed and 4,339 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers ; 70 cwts gum, M E Larree

Laseyne s—274 cwts sandlewood, Lawjee and Sons

FOR HAVRE.

Cyrene s—2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 1,120 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers,

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ariosto s—8,001 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Wennington Hall s—6,428 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers,
Crathorne s—3,009 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, E Spinner and Co.
Europa s—12,006 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, A A Mamed and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Po s—2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s,—3 chests opium, the P and O Co ; 26 cwts sharkfins and 4 cwts fishmaws, M H Merally ; 128 cwts hingda, 20 cwts olibanum and 45 cwts cloves, Yue Lun Ching ; 50 bales cotton, B Hunsraz ; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 15 bales twist, The Presidency Mills Co ; 50 bales twist, D T Mooljee and Co ; 250 cwts onions, The Onion and Co ; 37½ cwts opiate, D Mowjee.

Bisagno s,—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 197 cwts sandlewood, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 375 cwts onions, Allana Moosa.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bisagno s—75 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M Co ; 25 bales twist, M Hurukchand.

Lombardy s—200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 25 bales twist, the Union Mills Co ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Lombardy s—233 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co ; 25 bales twist The China Mills, Ld ; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Lombardy s—25 bales twist, The China Mills, Ld.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRESENTATION WATCHES, comprising minute-repeating, chronograph, clock, and calendar mechanism, in solid heavy 18-carat cases, or enamelled in various colors ; also set with diamonds, rubies, or emeralds. —MARCKS & COMPANY, Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

BAY WALER FOR SALE. Goes in Saddle or Harness, Rs. 350. "G. H.," care of this Office.

THE WONDER OF THE DAY.—ORNAMENTS for a DRAWING ROOM, CLOCKS going (400) days in once winding. Guaranteed to keep perfect time. Height 5 feet. Price Rs. 125 cash. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watch-Maker, 42, Medows Street.

GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, NEAT COLORED BORDERS. Assorted Patterns in each dozen, fast colours, a remarkably cheap line, per doz. Rs. 4 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CHEAPEST GROUND COFFEE.—Just received from BUDAPEST. Per lb. tin annas 14 only. Best Glycerine Soap in Bars, Annas 10 each.—JAMES PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

ENGLISH and FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES.—Send your orders to S. L. NORMAN & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Lists on application.

CRICKET.—Under the Patronage of H. E. LORD HARRIS. Youth's Bats, all sizes, &c. &c. Price Lists on application—R. R. PARAKH and Co., 18, Church Gate Street.

ONLY a few Stand Celestinas are expressly manufactured for us by Messrs. JOHN G. MURDOCH and Co., Ld., London. These Celestinas are large as and similar to Harmoniums, and the bellows are worked by the feet and are powerful Organs, especially suitable for Dances or for LARGE HALLS, Rs. 201, with 6 music rolls and case complete.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

AS MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE is a real specific for Dysentery with or without blood or slime, and as it has cured almost hopeless cases, it has become a very favorite medicine with Europeans. For certificates of cures see handbills which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4 and 8 annas per phial.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Brown WALER Horses, about 15 Hands. 5 years, broken to single and double harness, Vet's opinion, with or without, stylish Mail phaeton and harness. Apply Surgeon-Major BOYD, Colaba.

BELLA ROSA MIXTURE TEA with Flower Tips, strong in Colour and Beautiful flavour of Rose, can be had for Re. 1-8 a lb. from D. V. D'SOUZA, Tea Merchant, and Sole Agent, Penshurst Estate, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, and Bandora.

AN old Gentleman to his old wife, "What have you done, my dear, to be so freshand gayito-day ? You look ten years younger !" I have used FERNANDES & Co's HAIR WASH, and so have I.—30, Meadow Street, Bombay.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

REDUCED PRICES for SEQUAH'S MEDICINES. CURE, Re. 1-3 ; Oil, Re. 1-6 ; Instant Relief, Re. 1-6 ; Dentifrice, 7 Annas. BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road.

GENTLEMEN are especially requested to inspect our new stock of TOILET REQUISITES, Wigs, and high class Perfumery. Moderate Prices.—V. FUCILE & Co.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned :—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves ......Rs.	180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass ...... "	220
Herbert's Square Black Polished ...... "	390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished... "	400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square ...... "	410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage...... "	420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of sheeing done.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

28, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

HAVING an experienced London IVORY TURNER in our employ, we are prepared to adjust and recolor BILLIARD BALLS and to undertake other Ivory turning work.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,
18, MARINE STREET.

TRAVELLING.
DUST.
GLARE.

TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD.

The Lenses are known as "Picked Lenses," being perfect and of the very best manufacture, without flaws, such as Air Bubbles or Water-marks so common in Cheap Spectacles.

In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses register d free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

VICTORIA HOTEL.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
PROPRIETOR—JAMES CONNELL.

		Rs.	a.
Double Gloster Cheese, on cut	per lb.	0	12
Mild Cured Hams......	"	0	11
Mild Cured Bacon, on cut	"	0	12
No. 2 Very Superior Port Wine	per doz.	22	0
No. 3 Superior Port Wine......	"	17	0
No. 2 Very Superior Sherry Wine	"	22	0
No. 3 Superior Sherry Wine......	"	17	0
Scotch Whisky, 4 years old	"	22	0
Scotch Whisky, 5 years old	"	24	0
Highland Whisky, 10 years old......	"	26	0
Highland Whisky, 12 years old	"	33	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 10 years old	"	32	0
Superior Old Brandy, pure Grape, 12 years old	"	35	0
Old Tom Gin	"	19	0
Holland Gin, a case of 15 large bottles ...		27	0
Old Jamaica Rum, genuine	"	22	0
Guiness Stout......	per doz. quarts.	5	12
Guiness Stout	per doz. pints.	3	12

Iced Draught Ale on tap, all the year round.
Ham Sandwiches.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.

No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18 "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingy situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W MILSOM & Co., Proprietors Nuwara Eliya Ceylon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 6.

THE quantity of Cotton in sight in New York on Friday, which was omitted from Reuter's telegram of that day's date, is wired as 8,490,000 bales against 8,470,000 bales visible at the close of the previous week. There is no further news from America, Saturday having been a holiday in the States, and the New York Markets were closed. London financial quotations were unaltered on Saturday, and the latest news from the English Produce Markets was given in our report under that evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ..	Dec.	Rs.	4,47,032
" " Branches ...	Inc.	"	76,109
Other Deposits	"	"	7,28,327
Government Securities......	"	"	4,81,724
Loans......	"	"	28,07,126
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	5,73,981
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	42,373
Cash and Currency Notes......	Dec.	"	20,49,392

A falling-off in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance of 20½ lakhs, following a diminution of 9¼ lakhs in the previous week, and reducing the Balance to some 263¼ lakhs, might seem to indicate rather less ease in the Money Market than other circumstances point to in the general slackness of trade, and a more assured feeling as to the future in view of the abundant rain which has now generally fallen. But on referring to the figures which we give above for comparison, it will be seen that while the continued contraction of the trade demand for Money is disclosed by an increase of 7¼ lakhs in Private Deposits and a decrease of 5¾ lakhs in Bills Discounted, the item which has so considerably affected the Balance is that of Loans, which, owing to special requirements, have become augmented by 28 lakhs. The Balance has also been reduced by some 4¾ lakhs more being put into Government Paper, and by a sensible decrease in Public Deposits.

COTTON has been dull to-day, we might almost say lifeless, no purchases whatever having been made by the Mills, and the only business reported being the sale of 600 bales of Khangaum to exporters, at Rs. 153 per candy. Dealers, however, have lowered their pretensions somewhat in presence of the stagnation of local demand, and we quote a decline of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy in Oomras, Westerns, and Good Dharwar.

Since last Thursday, when the first official telegraphic weather and crop report with reference to Cotton was issued, there has been more or less rain all over the Cotton area, ranging from ·02 cents at Bellary to 4in. 42 cents at Nagpore. The heaviest fall had been registered in the districts of the Oomra circle, and the lightest in those of Bengal; and while in the latter cotton-sowing had not commenced owing to the absence of rain, throughout the former the sowing was making good progress, though more rain was much needed at Barsee, where only 50 cents had been registered, compared with 2·51 at Dhulia, during the four days covered by the return, the total fall this season having been 3 in. 50 cents. and 7 in. 84 cents respectively. At Broach, the total fall had been 5 in. 16 cents ; the weather continued seasonable and Cotton-sowing was making good progress. The total fall of rain in the Dhollera circle had been slight, ranging from 26 cents at Veerumgaum to 2·61 cents at Bhownuggur, and sowing had not commenced in any district ; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, where only 29 cents had been registered since Thursday (though the season's total, so far, is 12 in. 11 cents), the absence of further rain was causing anxiety.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—These markets have been closed to-day, owing to a native (Hindu) holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,978	bales.
Wheat	40,084	cwt.
Linseed......	6,945	"
Rapeseed	4,008	"
Groundnuts	1,156	"

FREIGHTS have been steady at previous rates ; but there has been hardly any demand, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has been steady at about Saturday's closing rates, say 1s. 5 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for the month, and 1s. 5 19-32d. for Bank Demand, with a possibility of 1s. 5⅝d. had there been any enquiry ; but there was none to speak of, and business generally has been dull in the extreme. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on Demand...		1s. 5 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic...	1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight...	1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Credits	do. ...	1s. 5 13-16d.	"
Francs	do. ...	1·87½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been partially weak and drooping, and rates for Fours have given way ⅛ per cent. for money, and 1-16 per cent. for this month's settlement, our closing quotations being 107⅝ and 107½ respectively ; but for the August account 1-16 per cent. higher has been named at 107-5-16. For 4½ per cents. 108½ nominal is now quoted.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill and Press Scrip has been quiet to-day, and prices, with few exceptions, as noted in our list, are unchanged. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 910. Port Cannings have advanced Rs. 5, say to Rs. 420.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on Saturday, 4th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 4.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

JUNE 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond left here yesterday evening.

HONG-KONG, JULY 6.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Kaisir-i-Hind arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Teheran (extra) from Bombay arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JULY 6.

The Malwa arrived here from Bombay yesterday eveining.

Mail steamer Brindisi from China, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JULY 6.

The barometer changes are irregular, the readings being highest in the extreme south, low over the Punjab and along the foot of the hills, and gradients steeper than usual ; but the distribution is abnormal ; the normal track of low pressure lying close to the hills, instead of over the Gangetic plain. A strong monsoon is blowing, but directions are all south-westerly at the Bay, the monsoon not entering Northern India. The temperature has generally fallen, except in Madras ; the mean temperature being below the normal in Bengal, Bombay, and the Central Provinces ; and above in the other provinces ; but the variations are small. The highest maximum is 113 degrees in Jacobabad and Khushab. Rain is general, except in North-west India and Madras, where only showers are reported. But the rain-fall is fairly heavy in Bombay and Bengal.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JULY 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at sender's risk.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams for Calodra and Cepiapo can be accepted at sender's risk.

Bangkok-Saigon line interrupted.

Line Bangkok-Moulmein right.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CLARKE-JERVOISE—May 17, at Exeleigh, Tiverton, Devon, Adelaide Bertha, youngest child of Alan and Gertrude Clarke-Jervoise, aged 12 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SPRATT—July 4, at Poona, M. A. Spratt, wife of Lt.-Col. Spratt, Commanding 1st Worcestershire Regiment.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EVETTS—June 30, at Naini Tal, the wife of Major John Evetts, Scottish Rifles, of a son.

VEASEY—July 1, at Kumardubi, Barakar, the wife of H C Veasey, of a daughter.

DEATH.

FARRINGTON—June 28, at Simla, (Ripon Hospital), Roslyn, the dearly loved wife of S H Farrington, aged 38 years 9 months and 15 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"X. Y. Z."—The correspondence has gone far enough.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1891.

THE Manipur debate proves, on fuller acquaintance, to be quite as remarkable as the telegraphic summary represented it to be. Sir John Gorst's speech was clever, but cynical to a degree, and those who read it as it stands will be at a loss to know how any subsequent explanation or repudiation can have made it more acceptable to Ministers in general, and to his chief in particular. When Mr. Campbell Bannerman attributed its peculiarities in tone and expression to "some domestic circumstances or other internal motives with which the House had no concern" everybody knew what he meant, even the highly respectable statesman who happens to be Sir John Gorst's official superior. It is suggested that the clever Under-Secretary was on safe ground, because it was certain that mediocrity, when it finds its way into high place, never answers to its own name, and that the last person in the world to understand the full significance of the sentence "Governments have always discouraged original and independent talent, and have always promoted mediocrity" would be Lord Cross himself. We know little of the unpleasant hours by which Sir John Gorst has had to make amends for this daring sally ; but it has cost him something more than the censures of the London press, Conservative and Liberal alike, and he must have learnt by this time that the *role* of a free lance cannot be assumed without grave discomfort by a politician who is on the ministerial benches, and who wishes to remain there. But, after all, there was this excuse for the daring classical parallel by which Sir John Gorst illustrated the action of the Government of India in regard to the Senapatti. It did in a way conceal the weakness of their position. Classical knowledge has nearly disappeared from the House of Commons, so we suppose there was no peculiar danger in bringing into the discussion the case of a Roman king, who advised ways and means of completing the subjugation of a city which had been entered by treachery. Tarquinius Superbus, nevertheless, was a doubtful character to introduce into the controversy, even for the most innocent of purposes. It was not a wise thing to represent the British Government in India as a hewer down of the taller poppy heads in the political garden. This might have come from Mr. Swift McNeill, or some other professional denunciator of all things done by men in office. As a matter of fact it has never been the policy of the Government of India since it has passed under the Crown to discourage the operations of men of ability and character in Native States. The difficulty has been to find them in any of the ruling houses ; when found, they have as a rule been made much of, and we may look a long way back in the annals of British rule in India for instances of the Tarquinian method which, Sir John Gorst says, has been a settled and acknowledged process in our policy.

The Chinese proverb that "the conjuror never deceives the man who beats the drum" may help us to understand the interesting indiscretion by which Sir John Gorst made his colleagues so uncomfortable three weeks ago. For once in a way there had been a departure from our usual policy, and Government had not been able to keep the fact from an able but too candid Under-Secretary. The Senapatti's offence, prior to the greater offence by which he has brought himself within reach of condign punishment, was that he was too strong and able a man. Otherwise why was it necessary to remove him ? True, he had headed the palace revolution which last September drove the Maharajah of the day from his throne and country. But in that he seems to have been only the instrument of the popular will. He was admitted by Mr. Quinton to be the most popular of all the royal brothers, and the most able. The Political Agent on the spot, who knew him better than any one in the service of Government can have known him, looked upon him, despite a serious fault or two, as the right man in the right place. Even Mr. Quinton was able to report at the end of last year—more than two months after the former Maharajah had been deposed—that since the Senapatti had assumed office, the administration had been successfully and tranquilly conducted. It is remarkable, indeed, what excellent certificates were given to the Senapatti by the very official who later satisfied himself that nothing short of his arrest and deportation would ensure the well-being of Manipur. As late as the end of February, Mr. Quinton, arguing in opposition to the desire of the Government of India to have the expelled Maharajah restored to power, said that this would mean the expulsion of the Senapatti and his brother, "who had hitherto given no cause of complaint to us and their subjects." Where, then, was the Senapatti's offence ? There are dark stories about slaves barbarously beaten—stories which might be matched in the annals of many a state whose rulers no Political Agent would think of arresting and deporting. But, as the *Times* says, the talk about the Senapatti's bad character was not worthy of statesmen, and fell short of perfect sincerity. Sir John Gorst suggests that though the Senapatti might have behaved well while he was under Mr. Grimwood's influence, it would be different when a new Political Agent came, who, instead of being ruled by the Regent, would rule him ; and it was to guard against that eventuality that, amongst other reasons, it was thought necessary to remove this man of originality and independent character. It would scarcely be a travestying of this argument to represent it as basing the foreign policy of the Government of India upon an assumption that its officers are too weak to do their duty. Tarquinius Superbus, in fact, seemed, in one of Sir John Gorst's readings of the old story, to doubt if he will always have a stick strong enough to strike down the tall poppies.

There is, of course, an explanation alternative to that which the candour of the Under-Secretary has given us, and it is this :—The Government of India, in the first instance, wanted to send back the old Maharajah. Mr. Quinton and Mr. Grimwood were equally opposed to this. They knew that he had no following, and that his restoration would be stubbornly resisted. The Government of India yielded to the arguments which were directed against their proposal, but they did not like to consent to an unqualified recognition of a régime which had had its origin in turbulence and revolution. They therefore thought the right thing would be to recognise the new Maharajah, but to do this on condition that he handed over to them the brother who had put him on the throne. This would have been a compromise between alternative policies, but it would have been as illogical a compromise as can be thought of. Sir William Harcourt thinks it would have been equal to accepting the Restoration, but executing General Monk, who brought it about. An equally appropriate parallel can be thought of if Victor Emmanuel is imagined as having been recognised as King of Italy on condition that he surrendered Garibaldi to the hangman. On the whole, Sir John Gorst's explanation, cynical though everybody says it was, seems more probable than the theory that the Government of India insisted upon the handing over of the Senapatti just as a compromise between the recognition of the *status quo* and a return to the *status quo ante*. Mr. Stanhope, who was obviously put up to remove the singular impression which Sir John Gorst's candid confession had made, says it was incumbent upon the Government to do something to show their disapproval of the palace revolution. But the revolution, on the showing of Mr. Quinton himself, had been justified by the results. Tranquillity and good administration and popular contentment followed it, and until the day on which it was made clear to him that it was intended to lay hands upon him, there was no sign of unfriendliness to the Government, or unwillingness to be guided by the Political Agent, on the part of the Senapatti. For many months Government acquiesced in the revolution, and this, as Sir William Harcourt said, lies at the root of the whole matter. It should at least have stayed their hand from any design to punish the author of it. As to the method proposed, it is difficult to escape from the dilemma propounded by the *St. James's Gazette*. The excuse has been given that there are durbars and durbars—assemblies of a purely complimentary or ceremonial, and assemblies of an administrative and judicial, character ; and that at a durbar of the latter kind there would be nothing improper or irregular in arresting a native prince. "But how," it is asked, "can the existence of this distinction save the integrity of the Indian Government, except at the expense of their common sense ? Either you ask a man you are known to intend to arrest to that kind of durbar at which he knows that he may be arrested, in which case, like the Senapatti, he does not come ; or you get him there under the belief that the durbar is one at which he cannot, or at any rate will not, be arrested ; in which case all the moral objections to this method of procedure subsist in full force." Lord Cross has, through Mr. Stanhope, expressed misgivings as to the course pursued for effecting the Senapatti's arrest, and in such a case as this a misgiving is a condemnation.

WE should have been glad if the speech which Lord Reay delivered at the recent dinner of the Imperial Federation League had been as fully reported as the reply which the Prime Minister had given a few hours before to a deputation from the same body. For our late Governor either spoke platitudes, or he virtually told the Federationists that they had already got what they wanted, but did not know it. The interest taken in the Newfoundland and Behring Seas questions, the popularity of Sir Henry Parkes, and the widespread lamentations over the death of Sir John Macdonald are not very tangible proofs that imperial federation is an accomplished fact ; but they seem to be so regarded by Lord Reay, who has apparently been dreaming in somewhat imaginative company. Lord Salisbury, a few hours before, had dealt with the subject in a very different spirit. A deputation waited upon him to ask him "to convene a conference of the self-governing countries of the Empire to consider the question of securing to them an effective share in the privileges and responsibilities of a united Empire, under conditions which are consistent with the present political constitution of the United Kingdom and with the self-government possessed by the colonies." The Prime Minister met the suggestion with no pleasant platitudes, but with very necessary discouragement. The solution of the problem propounded, he remarked in his characteristically cautious way, did not lie on the face of it. Coming fresh, as he did, from an attempt to satisfy the Newfoundlanders, without breaking our treaty engagements with France, Lord Salisbury must have felt that it was difficult enough to make one small colony conscious of its responsibilities as part of a united Empire. The Newfoundlanders claim the "privilege" of evading treaty obligations of nearly two centuries' standing ; the "responsibility" for the evasion they are willing enough to leave to the United Kingdom. It is doubtful if a conference, at which an attempt would be made to apportion privileges and responsibilities between the various colonies, would alter the Newfoundlanders' belief that they are badly used so long as they are shut out from a free use of the French shore ; or if Australian statesmen could there be taught that their anti-Chinese policy may some day have a very inconvenient influence upon the policy of the Empire in Asia. The timeliness of such a meeting would also have to be considered. The Australian colonies have enough on hand now in the intercolonial federation scheme, which has not yet been submitted to the various Parliaments. This scheme is itself to be the preliminary to a scheme of colonial land defence, the need for which has been the immediate cause of the recent movement for federation between the Australian colonies. When federation has been adopted by all the Parliaments, and the Australian commonwealth has become a reality, action will be taken on General Edwards' recent report for the organization of a federal militia. Evidently, then, Australian statesmen will for some time to come have quite enough to do without going to London to discuss vague generalities, concerning which, by the way, none of them have shown the least disposition to take counsel with people in other parts of the Empire. These are questions which must be left to the spontaneous propulsion of colonial sentiment. Any step taken in advance of that sentiment will tend to something very different from Imperial federation, or even from Imperial unity. We said that when the Queenslanders turned out Sir Samuel Griffith's Ministry for having agreed, at the conference in London in 1887, to commit the colony to take its share in providing for the Australian naval defences, the complete silence of the colonies and the absence of any indication at this moment of a desire to go farther in the direction of formal federation should discourage the foisting of immature schemes upon reluctant communities, and Lord Salisbury did good service in plainly telling the League so. There is one sentence in his reply which has close concern for us. A common control of foreign policy, he pointed out, "means a balance and appraisement of the voting value of the various elements of which the Empire is composed ; and when you come to tot up that calculation, you cannot leave our Asiatic dependencies out of sight." The Indian factor is indeed, as we have long since pointed out, the crux of the problem of Imperial federation, and Professor Seeley not very courageously seemed to acknowledge this when he decided that it was better to exclude India from consideration in discussing these matters.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's second message from the Cape will arrest public attention at home. He strongly criticises the armaments at Cape Town—guns, garrison and all, though he finds a staff there that would suffice for the requirements of a force of twenty thousand men. At Cape Town, as elsewhere, the fortifications, which in themselves are not held to be inadequate, have been made by the colony ; for the guns the local Government have looked to the home authorities, and the guns sent out, like those which came to Bombay in the first instance, are old-fashioned and inefficient. As to the garrison, the colony is dependent upon a volunteer force ; but general liability to military service is compulsory at the Cape, though it has scarcely been given effect to. The position of the Cape would be of enormous importance in time of war. It would be the half-way house from India, for all imperial strategists decline to count the Suez Canal route as a reliable factor in the situation. We may be sure that Lord Randolph Churchill, who has always insisted upon a liberal expenditure upon coaling stations and colonial defences, has made much of shortcomings at the Cape which before now have been candidly admitted.

A LANOWLI correspondent, writing on Sunday, says that there has been rain on the Ghats without intermission, except for an occasional few minutes, for three days and nights, and that there seem on signs of a break. At Poona heavy rain fell on Saturday and Sunday.

AT a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association held last evening, a sub-committee was appointed to draft a reply to the letter of Government about Mr. T. Webb's appointment as Third Presidency Magistrate ; and the secretaries were authorized to correct the impression which, in certain quarters, has been created by the reply in question that the Association had in 1887 submitted a petition to Government inconsistent with the present memorial on the same subject, the Association having submitted no petition whatever on the subject in 1887.

SIR CHARLES LAWSON, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., were amongst the guests at the annual dinner in London of the Newspaper Press Fund, which was presided over by Viscount Cross.

OWING to the lateness of the rains, prices of fodder have risen to an enormous extent in Bombay. The Hay Pressing and Supply Company has notified to its customers that in future the price of jinjwha (now supplied at Rs. 11) will in future be Rs. 30, and phool hay Rs. 25, which used to be sold at eight or nine rupees per thousand pounds.

A HOME paper writes :—The best evidence that can be given of the hollowness of the debate on Manipur is that only thirteen questions were on the paper, and that they only occupied five minutes. When a really important debate is expected the questions are numerous, because members want to be in their places. The Speaker was able to say, "The Clerk will now proceed to read the orders of the day" before the House had sat for ten minutes on public business.

THE idea that the exigencies of the service in the North-West Provinces, writes the local paper, might require the suspension of all privilege leave to England, at any rate until the rains had declared themselves and the risk of famine was past, is evidently ungrounded ; for in Saturday's *Gazette* three district officers, Mr. Galbraith of Muttra, Mr. Alexander of Etah, and Mr. Mulock of Lucknow, are granted their three months. It is only the unfortunate judicial branch, it appears, in which no one can be indulged with leave, which in some instances has been overdue for two or three years.

Truth writes :—I learn that the German Emperor has thought fit to express his sentiments respecting the baccarat case in a letter to the Queen. The relations between the Emperor and the Prince of Wales have never been cordial, and William has not forgiven his uncle for so warmly taking the part of the Empress Frederick in the family quarrels which scandalised Europe three years ago. The Emperor, therefore, has seized with delight this chance of snubbing his uncle, by criticising his conduct, complaining of it, and protesting against it, from the military point of view. Of course, under ordinary circumstances the Emperor's letter to the Queen would be regarded as an impertinent meddling in matters with which he has no sort of concern ; but unluckily his Majesty finds an excellent excuse for censuring sharply the Prince's strange method of dealing with an alleged offence against military honour in the fact that H. R. H. is Colonel of the Prussian Regiment of Blucher Hussars. The Emperor's severe dissertation, however, will be very bitterly resented, and especially as he takes, as usual, a 'God Almighty to a blackbeetle' tone, which is exceedingly exasperating.

THE well-known Australian steeplechaser Vulture is shortly to be shipped for India.

THE Kanarese paper published in Mysore is responsible for the following :—"In Chittaldroog lately a mad dog bit a horse. The animal died, and its carcase was thrown into the jungle. Foxes fed on the flesh, and they also went mad. They, in their turn, bit horses and rabbits, and they followed suit. These latter, in their turn, bit some men in the fields, and they are gone mad," and probably, adds the *Madras Mail*, the latter bit the person who wrote the above paragraph.

THE Indian import trade was decidedly weak in May. The total was 482 lakhs, or eighty-eight lakhs less than in May last. Exports, however, were twenty-two lakhs in excess, the total being 977 lakhs.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 27th of June was 188, against 186 and 188 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 27. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 1 and 10 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There was no death from small-pox during the week, against one in the previous week. There were 10 deaths from tetanus against 8 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 77 and 11 respectively, against 82 and 13 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 22·6 per mille per annum, against 19·9, the mean of the last five years.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE APPROACHING GRAND REVIEW.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Secretary of State for War has appealed to the patriotism of employers to grant a holiday on Saturday next to all their employees who are volunteers, to enable them to take part in the review which is to be held at Wimbledon on that day in honour of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CAPE.

Lord Randolph Churchill, in a letter to the *Daily Graphic*, strongly criticises the armaments at Cape Town. He declares that the guns are obsolete and that there is an absurdly weak garrison, while the staff maintained there is equal to the requirements of an army of 20,000 strong.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CROPS IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, JULY 5.

The crops in Southern Persia have been almost wholly destroyed by locusts, and the Government have therefore prohibited the export of corn.

THE RAILWAY DISASTER AT CHARLESTON.

NEW YORK, JULY 5.

Further particulars of the railway disaster near Charleston, Virginia, state that thirteen persons were killed and fifty-eight injured.

LOSS OF A STEAMER ON ON THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, JULY 6.

At daybreak this morning it was discovered that a large steamer was lying sunk off Dover. Apparently the loss of the vessel is due to a collision, but no details are yet to hand.

TIPPOO TIB.

Advices received from Zanzibar state that Tippoo Tib, the noted Arab slave-dealer, with a large following, has arrived at Bagamoyo, *en route* for Zanzibar.

FATAL GUN EXPLOSION ON BOARD A BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR.

SYDNEY, JULY 6.

H. M. S. Cordelia, one of the vessels of the Pacific Squadron, returned to this port yesterday. She reports that, during firing practice on 29th June, a six-inch breech-loader burst when the seventh round was being fired. Lieutenants Hillyar and Gordon and four of the crew were killed on the spot, whilst Midshipmen Lambert and Bateman-Champain and ten men were wounded, some seriously.

RETIREMENT OF MR. R. D. SPEDDING, C.S.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 6.

Mr. R. D. Spedding, Commissioner of Agra, who had applied for permission to resign the service, has been compelled, from severe prostration of heat, to make over charge of his office on Saturday to Mr. H. B. Finlay, the Collector.

THE PESHAWAR COMMAND.

It is likely that the Peshawur District will fall to Brigadier-General Collett when Brigadier-General Keen vacates the command next April.

THE ASSAM COMMISSION.

The Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, Surma Valley Police Battalion, whose defence of Changsel in Lushailand after Captain Ulick Browne's death will not be forgotten, is about to join the Assam Commission.

TYPHOID AMONG TROOPS AT RAWALPINDI AND LUCKNOW.

Deputy Surgeon-General Bradshaw has cancelled his leave to England, in order to investigate the cause of the typhoid outbreak among the troops at Rawulpindi. From investigations made by medical officers on the spot, typhoid is chiefly due to bad water at the camping grounds, the majority of cases having occurred among the troops returning from Miranzai to Pindi. Among the Lucknow garrison typhoid is also said to be very prevalent.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS OF OFFICERS.

Major Curzon Wyllie will officiate as Commissioner of Ajmere during Colonel Biddulph's absence at Quetta. Major J. H. Sadler, now in charge of Yakub Khan, will act as Political Agent in Jhallawar and Katab.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

Extraordinary success was achieved by the Surgeons in the treatment of the wounded in connection with the second Miranzai Expedition. It is said, of the seventy-six officers and soldiers hit, all recovered, with the exception of three men.

A RAPID JOURNEY.

A journey of rapid travelling in mountainous countries was made last month by Lieutenant Manners Smith, S.C., in rejoining his appointment as Commandant of Infantry at Gilgit on news being received of the threatened disturbance at Chalt. In three days he reached that outpost from the Wular lake, having to cross more than one very high pass and follow the difficult route by way of Astor and Bunji. The journey was made on such ponies as could be procured along the road, which must have been some sixty miles a day.

SCARCITY OF FODDER IN THE CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

In many villages in the Chingleput district, near Madras, ryots are sustaining heavy losses by deaths of cattle. Even those still left alive are not likely to withstand the scarcity of fodder much longer; and if abundant rainfall should come, fresh green fodder would probably prove fatal to many cattle. Many wells are now being dug, but this will not greatly alleviate the present distress.

THE NEW RESIDENT AT TRIVANDRUM.

Mr. Grigg, the new Resident, arrived at at Trivandrum last Friday. Mr. Hannyngton left for Europe *via* Colombo the same day.

THE GAEKWAR'S VISIT TO THE KOLAR GOLD MINES.

The Maharajah of Baroda is expected to visit the Kolar gold mines shortly. Managers of mines have been asked to make arrangements for his reception.

THE MADRAS RACES.

A number of additional horses have been entered for the Madras races.

THE CASE OF ARSON AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

Maneckjee Kaikushru, of Bombay, and Mahomed Hasham, who were committed by Mr. Wiltshire, on the 3rd of February last, for attempting to set fire to and destroying a bungalow situated near the village of Yerrowda, were tried at the criminal sessions to-day before Dr. Pollen, District Judge, and a jury. Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra, Government Prosecutor, conducted the case for the prosecution. Mr. Benson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Merwanjee Framjee, pleader, appeared for Maneckjee, and Mr. D. V. Gokhale for Mahomed Hasham. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns. The Judge, at the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, advised the jury to acquit both the accused, as there was no evidence at all in any way connecting the accused with the offence. They were found not guilty and discharged.

CRICKET AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 6.

The second match at Ganeshkhind this season took place this afternoon in splendid weather. The match took place between scratch teams captained by Lord Harris and Major Von Donop. The game was a one-innings match and was played on a mat wicket, and was an exhibition of excellent cricketing. Major Von Donop's team won the toss, and his side retired for 136. Captain Allason played a brilliant game, putting up the magnificent score of 82 himself. Lord Harris bowled very well, his analysis showing that he bowled 152 balls, gave 48 runs, delivered 7 maidens, and took 6 wickets. Other scores were Dr. Croly 7, Dr. Task 1, Captain Page 7, Lieutenant Stuart 2, Major Von Donop 11, Captain Vidal 1, Captain Wallington 0, Lieutenant Osborne 12, Lieutenant Geoghegan (not out), 3, Dr. Sutton 2, extras 8. The most effective score for the Ganeshkhind team was made by Captain Jarvis, who was run out after putting up the excellent score of 48. Colonel Rhodes made the next best score, going out for 27; whilst Lord Harris, who appeared to be set for making a big score, was caught out neatly by Major Von Donop after making 13. Dr. Martin scored 15, Corporal Sharp 14, Captain Cox 2, Mr. McQueen (not out), 6, Private Phillips 8, Private Plumb 5, Private Langton 0, Mr. Odgerley 0; total 146. Lieutenant Geoghegan, Dr. Sutton, and Captain Wallington bowled very well for Major Von Donop's team, and ought to prove useful in forthcoming matches which the Poona Gymkhana will play against the various teams during the season.

Captain Fowler, who is always a tower of strength both at batting and bowling, was not sufficiently recovered from his attack of fever to take part in the game, thus weakening His Excellency's eleven to some extent. Major Von Donop's team was as complete as it possibly could be, and among his eleven were some of the best known cricketers in the station. It was thought that Lord Harris' team would have suffered a heavy defeat. The result, however, proved different; and the Ganesh khind team is to be complimented on the excellent stand they made against Major Von Donop's formidable eleven. The match throughout was an exhibition of first-class bowling, batting and fielding; and the victory of Major Von Donop's team was well earned. Lady Harris received a large number of guests during the afternoon, and the Governor's band considerably enlivened the proceedings by playing a capital selection of music.

The next Gymkhana meeting will take place on the 20th July.

INVESTITURE OF THE VICTORIA CROSS ON MAJOR GRANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 6.

The investiture of the Victoria Cross on Major Grant took place at noon to-day at the Government House, Ootacamund. There was a large attendance of military and civil residents. The weather was exceptionally fine. Major Grant was presented by General Pearson, Adjutant-General. General Kenny Herbert read the Queen's despatch, and the Governor then pinned on the decoration and made a speech eulogizing Major Grant's gallant services. Cheers followed. The Governor's band and a company of the Suffolk Regiment were present.

LANOULI IN THE RAINS.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LANOULI, JULY 3.

THE rain is coming down here in true monsoon style: notwithstanding, there are a few visitors here still, determined to see for themselves what a Ghat monsoon is really like, and whether it is possible to exist in a region gauging 180 inches of rain in the season. There is one thing certain, that, whether visitors think it possible or not, the railway colony exists here monsoon after monsoon and thrive on it. This surely is proof enough as to the possibility of living here all the year round. Everything is beginning to look green, and this takes off from the dreariness of the downpour. It has been simply raining in torrents all day, and the wind blowing great guns; then suddenly a dense fog, thick enough to cut with a knife, enveloped us for about half an hour. While this lasted there was no rain; suddenly it lifted off and we rejoiced, thinking, as it grew light, that we were going to be privileged with a few rays of sunlight; but nothing of the kind down came the rain again, quite determined that there will be no famine in the land. The air is delightful, not having the bleak chilly feeling of Poona nor the mugginess of Bombay. Be it known to all those who contemplate a run up here during coming seasons that since the 1st July all letters can be had on applying for them at the post office after arrival of the 6 o'clock evening mail train. Your correspondent "Deccani" in his letter of 16th June complained of the sanitary condition of Lanouli and Khandala, but not unnecessarily. It is really almost scandalous that some provision is not made for the better supply of water, for drinking at least, for the native community. The attention of the Lanouli and Khandalla Municipalities might be drawn to the refuse heaps in the vicinity of many of the bungalows. The bungalows are filled with flies, which torment one almost to death; they are so numerous, all caused through the existence of these refuse heaps. It is not generally known that such heaps are the breeding-places for our house flies—whether it be stable refuse or cookroom refuse it matters not. It would not be difficult for the Municipality to insist on every mali burning these heaps at least once a week. Attention might also be drawn to the state of the road through the Lanouli wood. At this moment there are several families occupying the bungalows on the other side of the wood beside those who are at the hotel. The road is in such a state of slush that neither walking nor driving is possible. It would, perhaps, be betten if the imaginary road round by the hotel were made into a "pucca" road. As to the trees between Lanouli and Khandala, they will soon be things of the past; for some reason or other the earth is being dug away from them from time to time, and the trees are simply hanging by a few roots on the off side of the road. They will be blown over in a monsoon or two. There is, no doubt, a great dearth of trees all over the place. Whatever is our forest department about?

SETTLEMENT AFFAIRS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WARDHA, JULY 1.

A LARGE meeting of the malguzars of the Wardha tahsil was held on Wednesday at the Settlement Office and was well attended. More than 1,000 persons were present. Messrs. Waman Rao and Maula Baksh, Extra Assistant Commissioners, Mr. Gupta, Barrister-at-Law, and Messrs. Hare Waman, Damodhar Rao, Krishna Rao, Kesho Rao and Bale Ram, Pleaders, also joined the meeting. Mr. Krishna Row, Tahsildar, made excellent arrangement. The popular Settlement Officer, Rai Bahadur Purshotam Dass, addressed the assembly for three hours, and thoroughly impressed on the malguzars of the Wardha district the absolute necessity of their attending at attestation of settlement records and revealing their actual and real circumstances to the officers of the Settlement Department and showing them the improvements effected by them and their tenants, to enable them to make a proper settlement of their villages and lands. Rai Bahadur Purshotam Dass then laid before the assembly some statements and statistics of the Bilaspur settlement and thoroughly convinced the audience by his emphatic and admirable explanation that the settlement of that district has been properly made, and that great moderation has been exercised in the assessment of villages and fixing of rents. He pointed out to the people that the revised rent-rate in the Bilaspur district was only at Re. 0-9-8 per acre, and the revenue-rate per acre of total area was Re. 0-3-9 and per cultivated acre Re. 0-5-6. The Settlement Officer also assured the public and removed from their minds the wrong impression which the current rumours had created, to the effect that the present Chief Commissioner was opposed to Mr. Fuller's system of settlement. Mr. Kesho Rao, Pleader, then replied on behalf of the audience, and, thanking the Rai Bahadur for his kindness in frankly and thoroughly explaining to them the revised system of settlement and the details of the Bilaspur settlement, expressed his great satisfaction at his explanation and assured the malguzars of the Wardha tahsil that much of the criticism which has appeared in the newspapers in connection with the recent settlement of Bilaspur seemed to him to have been based on incomplete and erroneous information. He also congratulated the people of the Wardha district on having Rai Bahadur Purshotam Dass as their Settlement Officer, and expressed a strong hope of their interests being duly protected and their receiving due consideration at his hands. Mr. Kesho Rao was followed by Mr. Gopal Rao, Warar Pande, and Mr. Krishna Rao, Pleader, who also warmly supported him. The Settlement Officer, then expressed his satisfaction at their attending the meeting on his invitation, and at the conclusion of his speech the audience left amidst loud cheers.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 5.

WE are grieved to have to record that Death has again been busy in our midst: that a lady who has not long been with us has fallen a victim to typhoid fever, the cruel scourge which has already this season carried off a more familiar figure in our society. When the Gymkhana Meeting, to which the officers of the Worcester Regiment invited us for Thursday last, was postponed *sine die* on account of the terrible illness of their Colonel's wife, it was to many of us the first intimation of her serious danger, and the news of her death on Friday evening was a great shock to us all. The fact that, owing to her short stay here, few of us knew Mrs. Spratt intimately makes our sympathy with Colonel Spratt none the less sincere. We will not dwell on this sad subject: it is not for us to intrude on a private grief, but all who knew her well, especially the regiment which her husband commands, will find every event of the season, which has had so melancholy a beginning, saddened by regret for her loss and for his sorrow.

The monsoon crept diffidently on us on Thursday afternoon, but brought scarcely enough rain to damp the ardour of cricketers and tennis-players, though both ceased operations for a short time. We do not share the gentle Diogenes' contempt for the latter, and see no reason why one game should be less manly than the other. We are quite certain anyway that the safety of tennis is no attraction to its advocates. Young men of to-day relish sport no less than their fathers before them. They have merely discovered that unlimited pig-sticking means unlimited pice: you cannot indulge "ad lib." in such like goings on with one pony, the most that the average subaltern can afford. Horse-flesh gets dearer as exchange gets lower, and with all the pluck in the world you can't stick pigs on foot.

> "Go watch the foremost ranks
> In danger's dark career;
> Be sure the hand most stirring there
> Has never got first spear."

Unlike the cruel, contemptuous, critical and priggish old lantern carrier, *we* feel, when we watch the dexterous and agile subaltern displaying his skill on the Gymkhana courts, nothing but admiration and envy, being ourselves a "duffer."

We can't make bricks without straw, and it is impossible to give an interesting account of such a week as this has been, though, like poor Jack Point, "we know that we're paid to be funny." Our mornings we spend in paying calls, our evenings in dining out. As regards the first occupation, we may say that the bachelors, especially of Kirkee, might do their duty better, and that the married ladies do theirs a great deal too well. It is quite right that new comers and old residents should exchange cards, but that ladies who have lived together in Poona for years should go for miles to shoot their paste-boards into each other's "Not at Home" boxes seems a very unnecessary custom. They do it at Mahableshwur, they do it in Bombay, they do it here, and if it were possible to get a few more seasons into the twelvemonth where the same people might meet at different places, they would continue to do it at the beginning of each. Men can manage the matter wholesale when calling on men, by leaving cards at a Mess or Club—why not ladies when calling on ladies? Each could have a box at the Gymkhana and open it once a week for friends to drop cards into—so simple, so convenient, but so Utopian.

Poona roads do not grow softer as the years roll on, and the wear and tear of carriages is tremendous. We know of old that the Municipality is deaf on this subject, alike to supplication and anathema, having only one idea, to pile on stones on the middle of the thoroughfare, leaving the sides untouched. The metalling is only covered by a little dust, just so much as you may take on a knife's point and choke a daw withal; so that when a horse comes to grief, he does it thoroughly. Perhaps a crusade against landlords and hotel keepers might effect an improvement in carriage drives. The boulders of rock which adorn the compounds of our two principal hotels are, no doubt, interesting as geological specimens and might look well in the bed of a mountain torrent, but we are inclined to think them a little out of place under our unfortunate carriage wheels. *Verb. sap.*

There are people who make a practice of abusing dinner parties collectively, though they seldom refuse an invitation to dine.

> To swallow wines, ale foam, and froth,
> To simper at a table cloth;
> * * * *
> To join the gourmandising troop
> Who find a solace in a soup.

We must confess to a weakness for dinner parties, especially when there are no larger dissipations on hand, and care less for the cook than the conversation. We prefer them musical, but can even enjoy those fashionable modern pastimes, "Ap Jenkins" and "Tiddlewinks" when put to it. Our Gymkhana dance went off well, though there was the usual proportion of four men to every lady, and it was scarcely less hot than the previous one. People rather fought shy of outside seats, as a fine mist was falling—we cannot dignify it as rain.

On Wednesday about twenty sporting spirits, of whom four were ladies—Mrs. Turner-Jones, Mrs. Humfrey, Mrs. Beckham and Miss Merewether—met at Rosherville for the Paper Chase. H. E. Lord Harris could not join in it from stress of work, and the weather was too damp for Her Excellency to venture out. Two of the A.-D.-C.'s, Captain Fowle and Captain Jervis, were both *hors de combat* from fever. The rest of the Government House Party rode gallantly however, Captain Cox making a good second to Master Bertie Stannard's first, and Colonel Rhodes following closely with Mrs. Turner-Jones. Mrs. Ulick Bourke, usually an indefatigable rider, was also debarred from assisting by fever. Few people assembled to see the start, as Poona boats seldom reach the Boat Club before six. The hares, Captain Fanshawe, R.H.A., and Sergt.-Major Pride, R.H.A., laid the course at 5-40 p.m., and ½ of an hour later saw every one in full cry. After starting from the south corner of the race-course they led the way over the jumps, and turning in a westward direction under the stone arch beneath the line, they wheeled to the north and crossed the railway at the level-crossing near Kirkee Station. After taking all the jumps, both R. A. and R. H. A., they made for and skirted along the south bank of the river, then went under the arches of the Dapoorie bridge, and turned towards the Botanical Gardens and so home by the level-crossing again near the Kirkee Station, finishing on the course before a small knot of spectators. They had taken seven or eight water-jumps and about twenty-five in all, nobly earning refreshments at the Gunners' Mess, whither they adjourned.

The captious whist-players have been enjoying a happy immunity from the presence of children since a certain crushing letter. We think they are the only people who really are inconvenienced by them. Personally we love children so much that we rather like them noisy and distinctly prefer them naughty, and would rather they were not banished entirely. True they are excluded from the Yacht Club in Bombay, but they can take refuge in the Ladies' Gymkhana. Here children can only go to the Empress' Gardens, a damp place for youngsters in the rains. Of course we quite agree, however, that they should moderate their transports and not annoy their elders who have been kind enough to let them in. We do not know if the Gymkhana funds are in a prosperous condition, but wish that some sort of shelter could be provided for traps outside. To stand for hours in the rain is not conducive to the welfare of either horses or syces, and we should, no doubt, feel more cheerful if we knew they were better cared for.

Next week will be enlivened by a dance at Ganesh Khind, and there is racing in the near future, besides all sorts of balls looming in the distance, a description of which shall follow in due course.

The National Press London correspondent says:—"I understand that proceedings in bankruptcy have been begun against Mr. Parnell for the recovery of the costs in the divorce action, amounting to about £700, which Mr. Parnell has not paid, in spite of repeated application."

CROP PROSPECTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

(FROM AN AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE crop prospect throughout the Presidency have considerably improved during the last few days, and, provided there is no abnormal development in the monsoon, we may expect generally throughout the Presidency something more than the eight-anna crop which was all that we had begun to count upon. The districts for which the greatest anxiety has been felt, and where an early rainfall is essential for sowing the best classes of rice and cotton, will undoubtedly suffer to some extent; but now that the rain has fallen, the ryots are practically assured against anything like total failure and the population are safe from a scarcity of food. Indeed, as will be seen from the facts set forth below, it is a rather remarkable coincidence that whilst those districts which are officially described as being out of the famine tract have been reduced to the verge of total failure, those portions of the Presidency which are marked as famine tracts have been most favoured by the sporadic showers of June. This fact in itself has been sufficient to allay any anxiety that the responsible members of the Agricultural Department may have had some weeks ago as to the ultimate condition of these tracts.

The Konkan district gave considerable cause for anxiety, because the rice crops, which are the most important there, were delayed in sowing a good fortnight beyond the normal time. The rice in the Konkan is never a first-class crop, unless it is got into the ground early. Rain, however, sufficient for sowing—almost too heavy in fact—has now fallen in the district, and, provided the later rains are pretty fair, there is no real reason why a tolerable crop should not be obtained. No doubt the best classes of rice will be left unsown and seed of an inferior quality will be put into the ground, which does not require the rains until a later period than the first-class sorts. In fact, inferior rice will be sown by the cultivators, as they are more certain of getting some fair return.

In the Deccan the prospects are generally good, as last year's fodder crops were excellent. Grass this year is scarce, and on that account some difficulty will occur; but even now, if the early rains do not go on well, there will be nothing like a famine, provided the September rains are good.

The rains are unusually deficient in the western parts of the Poona and Satara districts, but these districts are sparsely populated, and there is no grave cause for alarm. The latest forecast for these districts promises rain, and the prospects are somewhat brighter than they were.

There is more anxiety about Guzerat than any other quarter of the Presidency, more especially because the crops of last season were below the average; but Guzerat, as a rule, has much more to fall back upon than the Deccan.

The famine tracts are fairly safe, as they have benefited considerably by the early showers of June. In Indapor and Sholapur and the eastern tracts of Satara in the Deccan the most important rains fall in September and are known as the "Hast Nakshatra," or the rain period, usually called the "Elephanta rains" in Bombay. They take their name from the fact that they fall in the *Hast* or Elephanta rain period. There is no reason to expect that these rains will be abnormal, and, therefore, pretty much the usual condition of affairs may be expected.

Khandeish seldom gets a prosperous cotton season, unless the rains fall early in June, and therefore, as far as one can judge, the cotton will not be of a good quality. It is more likely to be in this district a good wheat year than a good cotton year.

Generally speaking, the season is a late one, but it does not by any means follow that the rainfall will be deficient. Past experience has rather taught that when the monsoon sets in late the total rainfall is abundant. It is, therefore, only in those places where the early rains are of essential value, as in the Konkan, parts of Guzerat and Khandeish, that the prospects are not particularly bright.

THE BOMBAY BUILDING BY-LAWS.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the draft building by-laws for the city of Bombay. Mr. George Cotton, president, said at the outset that he thought the best mode of procedure would be to consider the by-laws section by section, and that Mr. Gostling might make any remarks he had to make on those sections seriatim. The members of the Corporation would, therefore, understand any alterations Mr. Gostling had to suggest better than were he to speak on the whole of the by-laws at once. Mr. Gostling said he also considered that would be the best mode of procedure, which was agreed to by the Corporation. The consideration of the by-laws was then proceeded with. No change of any importance was suggested until Mr. E. B. Carroll moved the approval of section 7, which referred to buildings being constructed of *good* bricks, stone or other hard and incombustible materials—*good* mortar, *good* lime, and *clean sharp* sand, *good* cement or *good* cement mixed with *clean sharp* sand. Mr. Gostling was of opinion there was no necessity for retaining those words "good" and "clean sharp" in the clause, saying that it would entail hardship on builders. If bricks were bricks at all, they must be good, and cement to be cement at all, must necessarily be good also. Dr. Viegas moved an amendment in accordance with Mr. Gostling's suggestion for the omission of those words. Mr. Kabraji strongly protested against the amendment, stating as hisf reason that these by-laws were framed for the purpose of preventing jerry-building in Bombay; and the Municipal Commissioner also said the omission of those words would defeat the objects f the by-laws. Mr. Coroll concurred in these views, because, as he said, the by-laws, by the omission of those words, would not be worth the paper they were written on. The amendment, on being put to the meeting, was carried; whereupon Colonel Merewether said that after what had taken place, he would propose that the further discussion of the draft by-laws should be abandoned, as it was utterly useless to go on when the Corporation had decided that builders might use what materials they chose. Colonel Wilson, without uttering any protest, rose and left the council chamber. An amendment to the same effect was carried in section 10, wherein persons erecting buildings were to cause the footings of the walls to rest on solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of *good* concrete, the argument against the retention of the word "good" being that concrete to be concrete at all must be good. The meeting at this point was adjourned till next Monday. A detailed report of the meeting will appear in to-morrow's issue.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rules published in the University Calendar, 1890-91, about the First LL. B. Examination, do not convey precise information as to whether graduates who have kept all the six terms after passing the previous Examination can appear for the second LL. B. Examination in the year following their passing the first LL. B. Examination. According to the wording of the rules there seems to be no objection to their doing so, but one of the officers of the University is reported to have interpreted the rules otherwise. It will be an obligation, therefore, if the doubt is cleared in a public manner.—Yours, &c.,

July 6. A STUDENT.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered....	32 39	23 57	24 19	17 68
Monday, July 6..........	0 26	0 70	0 75	3 90
Total....	32 65	24 27	24 94	21 58
Total fall to 6th July, 1890..............	32 24	32 87	37 38	26 13
Total fall to 6th July, 1889..............	23 74	29 35	28 45	25 63

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G. J. AND P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the total return of rainfall on 3rd July, 1891:—

	In. ct.		In. ct.
Ghadechi..........	1 14	Jetalsar	0 1
Songad	0 48	Upleta	0 0
Dhola..........	1 44	Wanajalia	0 6
Chuda	0 78	Porbandar	0 0
Chital	0 19	Junagad	0 46
Jetpur	0 0	Veraval	2 12

CRICKET *VS.* POLO.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

WITH reference to the memorial of the native cricketers that polo on the general parade-ground be prohibited, the following correspondence, with H. E. the Governor's decision, is forwarded to us for publication:—

Ganesh Khind, 5th July, 1891.

Sir,—In replying to the petition addressed to his Excellency the Governor, from Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan cricketers of the city of Bombay, forwarded by you on June 18th, 1891, I am directed by his Excellency to say that he is glad to find amongst cricketers in Bombay the same spirit of generous concession to the convenience of those who pursue other sports and pastimes than cricket, as he ventures to think is observable amongst cricketers all the world over.

Your request is in effect that polo-players shall be excluded from the Esplanade, "if some other spot easily available" can be allotted to them.

Subject to the condition proposed by you and your co-petitioners, the request appeared to his Excellency entitled to consideration. He, therefore, made enquiries at once of the Collector of Bombay and the Secretary of the Polo Club, whether an available space suitable for polo could be found.

Mr. Campbell reports as follows:—

"The petitioners say—'Polo can be played in other places besides on the Esplanade.'

"This is not the case. It is true polo was formerly played on the Co-operage ground. Since the height of ponies has been raised, the available portion of the Co-operage ground (for part is required for tents), is not enough.

A polo ground must now be 300 yards by 200. The following figures show that, except the Esplanade, no available space has a sufficient area. So far as I can ascertain, the present arrangements as regards all interests—cricketers, polo-players, and the public—cannot be improved:—

Space.	Length.	Breadth.
Oval	Easy.......	100
Co-operage ..	165.......	86
Sea Face....	Easy.......	150

A copy of the reply from the Secretary of the Polo Club is annexed.

From these answers to his enquiries it appears to his Excellency clear that there is no other spot easily available which could be allotted to polo-players, and he is therefore unable to comply with your request.

I am to point out, with regard to the statements in paragraph 9 of the petition, that the signatories appear to have been misinformed. Sir James Fergusson, in Government resolution No. 701 C.W.-1549 of 1884, extended, until further notice the permission to use the Esplanade for polo on two evenings in the week.

As your representation has appeared in the local papers, I have been desired to place a copy of this letter on the Editors' table.—Yours faithfully,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary.

To D. B. Tapia, Esquire.

Bombay Gymkhana, Fort, 29th June 1891-

To S. W. Edgerley, Esq., Private Secretary to his Excellency Lord Harris.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated 20th instant, intimating that his Excellency Lord Harris has received a petition numerously signed by natives, pointing out the injury caused to the turf on the Maidan by polo being played on it on certain evenings in the week, and requesting to know the view of the polo-players on the subject for his Excellency's information. In reply, I have the honour to state—

1. That polo is played on Tuesdays and Fridays only, except during the tournament, when the ground is reserved exclusively for polo during the period of the tournament, which usually lasts one week. The duration of the game is from 1¼ to 2 hours, and it is always played in the evening, terminating at dusk.

2. That during the last year, prior to and down to the conclusion of the tournament, polo was played regularly twice every week on the days named; but from about November 1890 to March 1891, the game was from various causes only played occasionally. Since March it has been resumed regularly.

3. Each year considerable sums have been spent by the Gymkhana in removing out-cropping rocks, levelling and rolling the ground, and filling up as far as possible the inequalities which result from various causes. Last year alone Rs. 300 were spent in this manner.

4. The regulation size of a polo-ground is 300 yards by 200 yards, and the Maidan is the only ground where the requisite space can be obtained.

5. Below I give particulars relating to the other open spaces in this city.

The Co-operage, 165 yards by 86 yards, is bounded on three sides by public roads, and frequently occupied in the cold weather by the tents of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. In the rains football is played on it. It is much too small for polo.

The Oval has plenty of length, but is only 100 yards broad from outer rail to outer rail, and therefore, though long enough, is much too narrow for polo. The ground is a swamp during the rains, and for this reason the ride round the Oval is closed to the public. Even if it were large enough, it would be impossible to play polo on it during the rains.

The Sea Face also has ample length, but the width from the railway to the edge of the made ride is only 150 yards. There are some telegraph poles planted in the middle of it, and one or two water holes. The soil is principally sand with a rotten sub-soil, and it would be impossible to play polo on it at any time of the year.

The Wellington Lines is an irregular triangular piece of ground, the shape of which makes it unsuitable for polo. During the cold weather it is covered by tents, and during the rains the land being on a slope, the lower portion of it is a swamp. In the centre is a large *pucca* well.

The Marine Lines.—The length of this ground is 285 yards, and the breadth 115 yards. It is therefore much too small for polo. A portion of it also at the southern end is very badly drained, and during the rains it would be impossible to play polo on that part. Finally the site has been marked out for building purposes, which would preclude the use of it for Polo even if there were not other insuperable objections.

6. The above are the only open spaces I am aware of, and these are all used by cricketers, except the Oval, with regard to which there would appear to be some restriction.

7. I think I am justified in saying that it is a mistake to suppose that the game of polo is enjoyed only by the players. A large number of spectators are invariably to be seen looking on at the game whenever it is played; and when the annual tournament takes place, thousands of spectators, principally natives, are attracted, which clearly proves that the people of this city take the liveliest interest in the game of polo.

8. During the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson, owing to a misunderstanding of the true facts and circumstances, polo was for a short period prohibited on the Maidan. When the true facts and circumstances were placed before Government, this prohibition, after full and careful consideration, was rescinded, and a Government resolution No. 701 C. W.-1549 of 1884, dated 23rd October 1884, Public Works Department, was passed, whereby permission was granted to use the Maiden for polo until further notice, and the game has been regularly played year after year since that time.

9. The above are the views of the polo-players; and on their behalf I beg to request that you will convey to his Excellency their thanks for his courtesy in giving them an opportunity of laying their views before him.—I am, yours faithfully,

F. A. PREVOST,
Honorary Secretary for Polo, Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Calcutta Municipality was able to float its last loan of 4½ per cent. at 105. Our Municipality loans have hitherto commanded in the market better rates than the loans of the Calcutta Municipality, and as interest on our paper could be made payable in London, it has been a greater favourite with the investors.

If the Calcutta Municipality could float a 4½ per cent. loan this year at 105, we could certainly do as well, if not better. Why not then the next loan be a 4½ per cent. loan, and tenders be invited from the public? But the time at which the loan is floated is a great element in its success; and therefore what time could be better than the present, when money is a drug in the market seeking for investment?—Yours, &c.

July 4. A RATE-PAYER.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 5.

10 p.m.	81·7
MONDAY, JULY 6.	
6 a.m.	81·9
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	83·3

BOMBAY NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

II.

PROCEEDING upstairs to the first floor, we inevitably turn first to the Council Chamber in the western wing. On this the architect has bestowed special care, in order to make it artistic in appearance, dignified, and worthy of so great a city as Bombay. It is 65 feet in length, 32½ feet in breadth and 38 feet in height. It is approached from wide and handsome corridors through large doorways which will be beautifully moulded and panelled, and the arches of which are supported on polished green marble columns, whose capitals, like the others already referred to, are richly carved and moulded, while the tympana will be filled in with artistically-coloured quarry glass. Looking straight forward, the first thing to attract the eye is a fine carved archway opposite, in which is set a large ornamental bay window, which has yet to be filled in with stained glass and which will have the arms and monogram of the Corporation introduced therein. On either side of this window, we observe two niches in the wall which are now being chastely carved. There will be no difficulty in having those filled up, for the Corporation have already in their possession busts of the late Captain Henry and of Sir Frank Souter. But looking round, we notice that there are fourteen piers, in front of which busts on pedestals can be placed. The filling of those will of course remain a question of time; but the bust of Mr. Ollivant, lately Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, which is expected out from England shortly, will in all probability be the first to fill up one of those vacant piers, and it certainly could not be more appropriately placed, considering Mr. Ollivant was one of the prime movers in pushing forward the arrangements for the erection of the new Municipal Buildings. Looking round, one cannot but be struck, despite its massive and impressive interior, with the light and airy appearance of the hall. It is open on the western, northern and eastern sides, which, together with the excellent ventilation that is obtained by means of openings in the walls above, and perforated ornamental panels in the ceiling, will make it extremely cool, and, so far as we can see at present, there will be little necessity for punkahs. The seats and desks for the accommodation of the members will be elliptically arranged in front of a platform raised about a foot from the ground, on which, under a carved teakwood canopy, will sit the President, with, on either side the Municipal Commissioner and Secretary. This is an excellent plan, being found to be the most convenient and the best for hearing in modern debating rooms. It has been adopted in the Glasgow and Birmingham new Council Chambers, and the same plan is being carried out in other large buildings that are being constructed. Casting our eye upwards to the clear story or upper portion of the chamber, we see on the south side, immediately above the President's chair, a reporters' gallery, and on the south side a gallery for the public. This plan was adopted at the new Glasgow Municipal Buildings, and being found a great success and a vast improvement on the old arrangement for the accommodation of the public and the press, Mr. Stevens decided, with the approval of the Corporation, to adopt it. The clerestory windows and arches will have handsome red marble columns, while the arches will be richly carved and decorated. The coved ceiling will be of teak, panelled and richly moulded after a design that will be somewhat Oriental in feeling, and is to be supported on corbels, the subjects of which will be different castes of natives, each one bearing a shield with some device, such as the arms or monogram of the Corporation, carved thereon. The ceiling will be varnished, the panels being picked out in gold, as will indeed be the dado below, which will be formed round the room, and which will be constructed of beautiful, coloured woods, moulded and panelled. The floor here, as elsewhere, will be laid with encaustic tiles, though richer in colour and more chaste in design. To add to the beauty and usefulness of the hall, it is proposed to have three handsome wrought brass electroliers of ornate design, containing ten lights of 50 candle power each, making 1,500 candle power in all, while side lights will be fixed all round the room. The form of the Council Chamber has been designed in accordance with well-known examples, in order to insure the best acoustic results; so that this chamber should prove, what we do not yet possess in Bombay—a successful debating room. Off the Council Chamber are two retiring rooms, with every necessary convenience for European as well as Native members. From the Council Chamber we cross the corridor to the Municipal Commissioner's Office, a large and—what will be when it is finished—handsomely decorated room in direct communication with the Council Chamber. Next to it is a room for two assistants, and a large, clerks' office. Also in the immediate vicinity of the Council Chamber is the Municipal Secretary's room with a private door leading into the Chamber, and off that is a commodious office for his staff. It should be mentioned here that off the Commissioner's, the Municipal Secretary's, the Commissioner's assistants' offices are retiring rooms which will be fitted with every convenience. The floors on this flat are to be laid with Maw's and Craven and Denmill's tiles as a contrast to the others, and it is intended the corridors should be laid with the new patent stone from Calcutta or asphalte. Turning now to the other wing, we reach on the first floor the Accountants' Department. This is really a splendid set of offices, which will be appropriately furnished. The Chief Accountant's office is so arranged that he will be able to look from end to end of the whole establishment and note what is going on. The cash office is to be fitted up with handsome counters, and the fittings will be similar to those in the Bank of Bombay; and in connection with this department is a fireproof strong-room, 12 feet by 8 feet, for storing cash and valuable documents. On the same floor we find a record room, hospital committee room, school committee room, and clerks' office to committee room. We now ascend to the second floor or top storey, which is all taken up by the Executive Engineer's Department, the large staff, from the nature of their work, requiring a great deal of space, and will be a great improvement on the cramped quarters they occupy at present as much in the way of light and ventilation, as regards space. The Executive Engineer himself has a large and spacious office in the western wing overlooking the maidan. He is fortunate in this room, in that he also gets a north light which is the best light for drawing in. He will also have a retiring room furnished in the same manner as the others. Then there will be the office for his assistant, which is placed in direct communication with the Executive Engineer, and he will have a retiring room as well. Next we come to a large office for superintendents, clerks and draughtsmen of the Drainage Department. Crossing over to the other wing, we find the office of the Deputy Executive Engineer (Roads and Building Department), with retiring room, &c., and office for superintendents, clerks and draughtsmen adjoining, office of Deputy Executive Engineer (Water Works Department), with retiring room, &c., and office for his staff of clerks and draughtsmen; and next to that is the Tansa Water Works Office. The planning of the internal drainage is admirable. The records of the different offices will be placed in the three front gables which will be fitted up in a suitable manner with racks and tables complete.

We now come to the central tower, one of the chief architectural features of the structure. It springs up, as has been said, from the apex at the south of the building. We have already referred to the inner dome over the grand stair-case and to the wide corridors which on each floor run round the entrance-hall. Above this, immense and beautifully moulded interlacing arches carrying the gallery of the dome, spring from noble-looking polished red granite columns, surmounted by capitals with intricate yet effective carving. The lower and most troublesome part of these arches is finished, and the erection of the tower should go on more quickly now, although it is easily understood it is a much more difficult task for the builders than the main portion of the building has been, the masonry being very solid and thick. That may be guessed from the fact that in the wall a staircase winds up the tower, which may be used in the event of anything going wrong with the mechanism of the hydraulic lift. The peculiarity of these interlacing arches is the manner in which they work the gallery of the inner dome from a square into a circle. The principle upon which these interlacing

arches have been designed reminds one of the arches in the Bijapur dome, although, of course, Mr. Stevens has improved upon them considerably and made them much more handsome and effective. It is over these interlacing arches and about fifteen feet above the gallery that the grand inner dome will spring. This dome promises to be itself very beautiful. It will be richly panelled, moulded and decorated. The carved work, so far as the designs show, will be rich and very effective, while the other decorations will consist of various light tints and plenty of gold. Above this dome will be constructed a large store-room for municipal records, &c ; and it is to this level, about 90 feet above the ground, that the lift will travel. Above this again will be a large fire-service tank capable of holding 25,000 gallons of water. This will always be in readiness in case of fire, and will be a most valuable addition to the fire-service, to be hereafter explained. Over this tank we get to the terrace, or balcony, which crowns the summit of the outer tower ; and from this level the octagonal tower springs. It has a somewhat Oriental exterior, and inside will be another tank similar to that below for the purpose of working the hydraulic lift. The tower now changes from a square into an octagon, each side of which will be pierced by arches carried on massive columns of coloured stone, and the tympana of which will be perforated, and thus have the twofold effect of being beautiful to look upon and serviceable as ventilators. Then, again it changes, into a sixteen-sided figure, and over all will stand the noble circular dome, from the summit of which will spring an ornamental terminal.

Although it is more than six years and a half now since the Marquis of Ripon laid the foundation stone, it was not until exactly five years later that the superstructure was commenced. It has therefore been only a year and a half in being brought to its present forward state. It is undoubtedly the quickest piece of architectural work that has ever been accomplished in Western India, and it is expected that the whole will be completed before the end of the year 1892, although the interior of the main building will be finished before then. Even the council chamber, the most troublesome to complete of all, should be ready in the course of eight or nine months. Credit for this remarkable piece of work is due to all concerned in it, architect, clerk of the works or resident engineer, builders, and workmen alike. Mr. Stevens is on the ground early almost every morning to take note of the progress, answer any questions, and to instruct when necessary. The building is in charge of Rao Saheb Sitaram Khandarao, who served under Mr. Stevens in the construction of the Victoria Terminus, while Mr. Manajee Rajoo, manager for the firm of Messrs. Venkoo Balloo and Company, is superintending the work on behalf of the contractors, and it is in a great measure due to his able management that the work has been done so quickly and well. Another thing to be taken into account is the class of workmen engaged. The staff includes 350 men who are nearly all skilled artisans. The principal carvers are all known to Mr. Stevens, having worked under him before.

Every attention is to be paid to the drainage arrangements, which will be prepared according to the latest improvements. The fittings for the water-supply will also be the newest and best. As to the fire-service, nothing will be left wanting. In addition to the tank in the tower already referred to, there are to be six other tanks distributed over the building, containing another 15,000 gallons of water, making in all for the fire-service 40,000 gallons of water ; and there will also be a steam pump provided to ensure the tanks being always filled with water. Then, all round the building, at distances of fifty feet from each other, fire hydrants will be laid on, with the necessary hose, while there will be an ample supply of buckets kept constantly filled with water always ready in case of emergency. The service, in fact, will be similar in every respect to that provided at the Victoria Terminus. To complete these admirable arrangements all that will be required will be to place them in the hands of a trained staff from the fire brigade under a fire superintendent.

The buildings will be lit with the electric light throughout. Incandescent lamps will he used, and all endeavours will be made to secure the latest improvements in the way of fittings, &c. The dome and Council Chamber, if properly lit by the electric light, should look very grand. The engine and dynamo for supplying the light will in all likelihood be situated in the engineering workshops at the rear of the Crawford Market, and will be carried to the Municipal Buildings by means of a pipe laid along Hornby Road. We must not forget the furniture which is being appropriately designed by Mr. Stevens, and sanction for which has been given by the Corporation to the extent of a lakh of rupees.

The whole building, in conclusion, will cost, including drainage, water-supply, fire-service, lighting, hydraulic lift, and furniture, something within thirteen lakhs of rupees. One particular feature, which ought to have been mentioned before, will be the handsome wrought-iron railing on the north side of the building, a marked contrast to the plain and even unsightly railing surrounding the Esplanade Police Courts.

Mr. Stevens is not only ornamenting Bombay with his buildings, but is we understand, preparing designs for structures of different kinds in other parts of India, including Calcutta, Agra, and Benares.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

At the Small Causes Court yesterday afternoon, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, Mr. Augustus Breul and Mr. Herman Will, both of Messrs. Breul and Co., sued A. Sabapathy Moodeliar for Rs. 1,311, being the amount of damages sustained by plaintiffs owing to the defendant's failure to take delivery of 100 bales of Khangaum cotton sold to him under a contract dated the 12th March 1891. Mr. Kawasjee Bejonjee Sethna, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Byrne, of the firm of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant.

It appeared that the plaintiffs sold to the defendant, under a contract made on the 12th of March last, 200 bales of Khangaum cotton, deliverable from the 15th to the 25th of that month by two, tenders of 100 bales each. On the 16th of March last the plaintiffs sent to the defendant two delivery orders of 100 bales each. The defendant took delivery of 100 bales on one of the said delivery orders, while he refused to take the delivery of the remaining 100 bales. Subsequently the plaintiffs called upon the defendant on the 24th of March to take delivery of the remaining 100 bales, but as the defendant failed to take the delivery of the bales, the plaintiffs sent him a notice, informing him that if he failed to take delivery of the remaining 100 bales, they would be sold by public auction at his risk. The plaintiffs stated that, after due notice and advertisement, they sold the remaining 100 bales through Messrs. Bennett and Co., auctioneers, by public auction, at Rs. 7,348. The plaintiffs further stated that owing to the breach of contract of the said 100 bales by the defendant the plaintiffs sustained damages amounting to Rs. 1,262-9-9, being the difference between the contract price, Rs. 8,611-5, and the price realized by the resale of 100 bales of cotton, namely, Rs. 7,348-11-3. The plaintiffs had asked the defendant to pay the difference, together with Rs. 9, being the price for the weighing of the 100 bales of cotton ; but he had failed to do so : hence the proceedings.

His Honour asked Mr. Byrne what was his defence.

Mr. Byrne said that his defence was non-delivery in terms of the contract.

His Honour : " I cannot quite understand you, Mr. Byrne. What is your defence ? "

Mr. Byrne : " The delivery order was not properly stamped, and so we did not take delivery of the bales."

His Honour : " Is this your defence ? "

Mr. Byrne said that it was a legal question. The delivery order ought have been stamped according to usage. It was not stamped, and therefore his client was justified in refusing to take delivery of the bales. Mr. Byrne, in support of his argument, cited several sections from " Field on Evidence" and a ruling of Sir Charles Sargent bearing on the point in a case against one Karim Ali Fazanalli. Mr. Byrne also cited section 26 of the Stamp Act, and contended that the delivery did require a stamp.

His Honour gave judgment in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,311 and profesional costs.

There was another suit of a similar nature filed by the plaintiffs against the same defendant for the recovery of Rs. 881-10. His Honour gave judgment for the plaintiffs without any professional costs.

The Spanish Senate has finally passed the Bill for regulating and restricting work on Sundays and feast days, with only one addition, namely, that this law will be enforced equally against Catholics and members of all other religious creeds, as well as against Freethinkers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Black Mountain correspondent says :—No rain has fallen at Seri yet, but the clouds are gathering. The telegraph wire was cut on Friday night near Nimal, and 200 yards of wire carried away. The troops are enjoying good health.

An official report shows that though locusts are still to be seen in every district in the Punjab, they are doing little damage and do not appear to be laying eggs. Swarms are passing away to the East and North.

A voluminous statement was lately submitted to me, observes Mr. Labouchere, respecting the wrongs of the Civil Engineers employed under the Public Works Department in India. A correspondent writing upon the same question assures me that universal jubilation would be aroused if a branch office of *Truth* could be established in India. It certainly seems that the time has come for me to engage a special staff for the study of Indian questions, when I am invited to master a dozen folio pages of print, and twenty or thirty similar pages of appendix (chiefly figures), in order to assist the Civil Engineers to come by their own. At intervals, however, during the last two or three weeks, I have applied my mind diligently to these documents. The result has been to convince me that the Civil Engineers have good cause to complain of the favour shown to the Military element. It is also clear that the Government, while going through the form of separating the Military Works Department from the Public Works Department, and limiting the Royal Engineers to the former, have ingeniously contrived, as Governments not infrequently do, to undo with one hand what they have done with the other. As long, however, as the Military element retains its present predominance in India, I do not know what else any one can expect.

A trooper serving in the British South Africa Company's police, writing from Fort Charter in April last, says :—" We have had a very rough time of it here. We've been on half a pound of meal, half a pound of Indian corn, and one and a quarter pound meat (a day). No tea, no coffee, no sugar, and, to crown everything, medicine has now run out, and we have 29 men sick in a temporary hospital. I have just recovered from an attack of fever. Everything here is worth its weight in gold ; fancy paying 21s. for six boxes of sardines. You would get them at home for sixpence each. The food we get is not anything like sufficient for healthy men, let alone sick and convalescents. I begin to think this is not such a great catch after all, as there seems to me to be every likelihood of a row with the Portuguese, and I think if old Lobengula dies the Matables will have a good shot at eating us up."

The North-West Provinces report to the 1st instant states that rain is much wanted. The grain supplies were ample, but prices were rising in many districts. Exports continue from Meerut. In the Punjab prices are stationary in all districts except Multan and Peshawur, where they are falling. The standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are generally fair. In the Central Provinces rain is everywhere urgently needed for ploughing and for rice where sown. In Rajputana over 44,000 acres are affected by scarcity, and in Ajmere-Merwara some 7,000 persons are employed on relief works. Prices generally are rising.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* had a conversation on June 18 with Sir J. Gorst on the subject of the Manipur debate. Sir John (he says) expressed himself in very indignant terms at the suggestion which has been made that it was possible for him to have aimed his now well-known allusion to mediocrity at his chief in the India Office. Nothing, he explained, was further from his thoughts, and his relations with Lord Cross, he added, had always been and were still of the most cordial character. He had made no secret from the outset that he looked upon the case he was called upon to defend as a bad one, and this was the sole and only reason why he threw in the little disquisition on the policy of the Government in dealing with turbulent chieftains. He was surprised that so common-place a reflection had excited so much comment. " Omit this passage," he concluded, " and my speech was practically identical with Mr. Stanhope's."

The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the conversion of the Bengal Presidency Volunteer Reserve Battalion into an active Volunteer Corps, and authorised its separation from the administrative battalion of the Presidency Volunteer Corps. It will be designated the Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel Sterndale, now commanding the reserve battalion, is appointed Commandant.

Saturday (June 13) being the grand day of Trinity term, the Treasurer (Mr. Arthur Beetham) and Benchers of this society entertained a number of distinguished guests at dinner. The Masters of the Bench present in addition to the treasurer were :—The Duke of Connaught, Sir Arthur Collins, Q.C., (Chief Justice of Madras), Messrs. Hugh Shield, Q.C., W. Bowen Rowlands, Q.C., M.P., Judge Paterson, and Mr. Miles W. Mattinson, M.P.

A news agency learns that the amount of money collected for the Plan of Campaign was in Ireland £80,000 ; in Australia £30,000 ; and from other sources £10,000, a total of £120,000. The expenditure was—for law expenses £47,000, building and other expenses in New Tipperary £40,000, sundries £3,000, total £90,000. A sum of £3,000 is put down as " missing." Financially, therefore, the Plan is regarded as a very costly failure, and it is urged that, even were the Paris funds released to-morrow by Messrs. McCarthy and Parnell, they could not maintain the Plan of Campaign for nine months longer.

Colonel M. W. E. Gosset, C. B., half-pay Dorsetshire Regiment, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General in Egypt.

Viscount Bridport is to be the Lord-in-waiting in attendance upon the German Emperor during His Majesty's visit to England.

In a letter, dated Bukoba, November 15, Emin Pasha writes :—" You wonder what impression the German-English Treaty has made upon me ? Well, one must allow for facts. It is certain that the English have simply taken from us the lion's share in East Africa, and that, if I had been given the task, I should have been long since in Uganda and Unyoro. Well, it was not to be, and we must strive to make full use of the little that remains to us. German commerce must first of all direct its attention here, for the districts here are productive of ivory, and also, in climate, among the healthiest in German East Africa. Here, too, we must take fast footing, and my new station, to which two more will be added, will be a *pied-a-terre* for us. If Emperor William will have confidence in me, and confide this country to me, I will do my best ; if not, they must send some one fitting. I hope Major Wissmann will come. I should be very sorry if he were to withdraw."

In the *Times* of Monday (15th ult.) there is an article pointing out how easy it is to cheat at cards. Of course it is, and at baccarat it is easier than at most other games. This is so fully recognised at the clubs on the Riviera, Ostend, and other such places that a waiter is employed to shuffle the cards (a waiter being deemed less likely to cheat than a " gentleman"), and the banker is not allowed to take the packs from which he deals in his hand. They are put before him on the table, and he takes the cards used in each coup one by one from the mass, without touching the others. This, however, has not always proved a protection, for not unfrequently the waiter has been bribed.

Prince Ferdinand arrived in Vienna from Ebenthal on June 14th, and left on the 17th for Carlsbad, where he will make a stay of some weeks. Count Hartenau (Prince Alexander of Battenburg) will be in Carlsbad at the same time as his successor on the Bulgarian throne.

Lieutenant Stairs arrived at Zanzibar on June 14th, with a portion of the expedition organised by Mr. H. H. Johnston, Commissioner for British North Zambesia.

Amsterdam advices state that the young Queen Wilhelmina has been more or less indisposed during the last few days.

It is expected that a coalition Cabinet, in which the German Liberal party will hold several seats, will shortly be formed in Vienna.

Is the cotton grown in India the same plant as that which is cultivated in Africa, asks a contemporary ? The question is suggested by the fact that the locusts in India habitually feed upon cotton crops and appear to flourish thereon ; whereas we have seen it stated that in Africa millions of locusts were killed by feeding upon cotton plants.

The Chinese Consul at San Francisco has received a letter stating that a Chinaman was tried at Bridgeport (California) for the murder of an Indian, but was acquitted. Immediately the verdict was pronounced, however, the prisoner was dragged from the court-room by the people and handed over to the Indians, who cut him to pieces.

The polling in the general election in New South Wales commenced on June 17. The Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, has been elected ; but Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the Opposition, has been defeated. A number of labour candidates have been successful.

The Bishop of Peterborough on June 16 conducted an imposing service at Leicester in laying up two sets of old colours at St. Martin's Church, Leicester. The set of colours was carried by the Leicestershire Regiment through the Afghan campaign of 1882. Three bands took part in the ceremony, including the band of the second battalion, which went down specially from the Tower of London.

The General officers having the first claim to infantry colonelcies after General Bingham, C.B.—just appointed to the Liverpool Regiment—would appear to be Generals W. Hope, C.B., and E.W. Donovan. There are two infantry colonelcies now vacant—those of the Royal West Surrey Regiment and Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; and the opportunity will be afforded these officers presumably of associating themselves with regiments, if they care to do so. After General Donovan stand Lieutenant-Generals R. M. Best, W. J. Camberlayne, and D. Anderson.

The return of the Bank of England is a very strong one, for though there is a slight expansion in the note circulation, an unusual feature in the middle of the month, it is much more than balanced by the coin received from the country and the bullion imported. The reserve is now £19,436,000, an increase of £678,000, but its proportion to the current liabilities of the Bank is unaltered at 46 per cent., owing to the total deposits having increased. The figures given in this return have been generally remarked on for their great magnitude, but the stock of bullion is not the largest even of recent years, having been exceeded in June, 1885, and both the bullion and the reserve are decidedly below those of the autumn of 1879. On Sept. 24 in that year, the reserve was £22,375,000, and the stock of bullion £35,101,000. This amount was the maximum point reached by the reserve after the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in October 1878, but the maximum point for the bullion was reached on July 30, 1879, when it amounted to £35,900,000. There is one very remarkable feature of difference between the present period of liquidation and that of 1878 9, and that is that now the private deposits and " other " securities are both abnormally large, while on the former occasion the deposits were nearly as large as they are now, but the securities were under twenty millions. The difference is, the *Times* thinks, very significant, and emphasizes the unfavourable side of the policy of " bolstering up " firms which are in danger of failing. The events of last autumn show, however, that this policy is sometimes the only one to pursue.

Lord Wantage's special commission to inquire in the terms and conditions of the service in the Army met on June 12, in the Levee Room of the Horse Guards, when Colonel Rapur, late of the 2nd Bn. North Staffordshire Regiment., and Colonel. Cox, commanding the 1st Battalion. Royal Irish Fusiliers, were examined at considerable length as to the desire of the home battalions to supply drafts to the linked battalions in India. Their evidence went to show that it was an extraordinary drain, and that the young soldiers recruited, though of an excellent physique, were unable to stand the strain. It was suggested that recruits should be kept two years in England before they were sent to India, this being the idea of all officers previously examined.

One of the last works of the late Sir Edgar Boehm, R.A., the equestrian statue to the late Lord Napier of Magdala, between the United Service and the Athenæum Clubs, in Pall-mall, was on June 13, hoisted into position. It stands upon a granite pedestal, on which is inscribed :—" Erected by this country in MDCCCXCI. He rests in St. Paul's Cathedral. Robert Napier, Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Field Marshal, Constable of the Tower of London. Born 6 Dec., 1810. Died 14 Jan., 1890." Steps are being taken by the Mansion House Committee for the formal unveiling of the statue at an early date. Meanwhile in Lord Napier's further honour it has been decided to place a monumental brass over his grave in the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral and to affix a tablet to his memory in the Church of St. Peter-ad-Vincula, in the Tower of London.

The editor of *The Dwarf* has received a letter from Sir William Gordon-Cumming in which Sir William says :—" I must only beg of you, whatever you may know, not to insert any statement in the paper likely to cause pain or annoyance to any one who has been a friend of mine in the past. I can only tell you that I am as ignorant as before as to who was the person who diffused the news ; but I do know for certain that it was known to several in no way connected with the matter a very few weeks after Duncaster of 1890. I can only say that, though I have been unsuccessful before a court of law, I feel I have done better in fighting and losing than in not fighting at all."

Mr. Chamberlain presided on Friday (5th ult.) over a private meeting of members of both Houses of Parliament, held in one of the Committee-rooms of the House of Commons, in support of a movement to establish a national scheme of pensions for old age. Amongst those present were Lord Addington, Sir. R. Temple, Sir J. Dorington, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Jaspar Moore, Colonel Howard Vincent, Mr. O. V. Morgan. Among the conclusions arrived at by the meeting were that the scheme to be advocated should only provide for old age pensions, and not sick pay ; also that the scheme should be voluntary, and not compulsory. It was decided to enlarge the committee, which is to consist of any members of either Houses of Parliament who may desire to join.

Mr. Percy Anderson has designed, and Miss Fisher has executed, a large number of dresses for the new opera at the Savoy, the materials of which (we are told) are all the products of Eastern industry. Some are of that soft and clinging silk which Messrs. Liberty have made fashionable, others are stiff with gold and silver embroidery. No trouble or expense has been spared by the managemont to realise a truly Eastern ensemble. The articles of jewellery will be found exact copies of Indian originals, and the effect will be heightened by both principals and chorus assuming the dusky tint of the East on face and neck and limbs. Miss Jessie Bond will appear in a costume of rich Indian brocade, in which blue and gold are mingled, while in another scene she will wear a dress of embroidered gold-coloured gauze. For Miss Snyder, who is to play the part of the heroine, a nautch bride's costume of pure white gauze, embroidered with gold and worn with a long white veil, and a second dress, of which the saree or skirt is crimson gauze, deeply trimmed with rich Oriental embroidery, while with it is worn a jacket of brocade worked with gold and a jewelled girdle, have been provided. Jewelled head-dresses, necklets, armlets, and bangles of a striking kind will be worn with these dresses by both ladies. The nautch-girls in the chorus will wear clinging draperies of gauze of various shades, and will be veiled, while the slaves have a costume of white and silver with golden anklets and armlets. Dresses of an exquisite Indian pink will be worn by some of the children.

THE MIRANZAI DESPATCHES.

The despatches relating to the Miranzai Expeditions are published in the *Gazette of India* :—

As regards the first expedition it is stated that though practically no opposition was encountered the march of the columns was made over a mountainous country presenting great physical obstacles in the depth of winter, and in heavy rain or snow, and the Governor-General in Council desires to express his opinion that these difficult operations were conducted with ability by the General Officer Commanding, and carried out by all ranks with endurance and soldier-like spirit.

In respect to the second expedition it is observed that the force was entirely successful. It marched through the countries of the offending tribes, terms of peace were imposed upon and accepted by them, and the previous rights of the British Government to occupy the crest of the Samana, for the purpose of affording protection to its subjects in the Miranzai Valley, were enforced. The Governor-General in Council heartily concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in India in his high appreciation of the vigour and ability with which Sir William Lockhart has conducted these operations, and of the gallantry of the troops under his command. In General Lockhart's despatch, the services of the commanders of columns, and of the staff and regimental officers, are brought to notice, and mention is also made of several warrant officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers and men. His Excellency in Council congratulates them on the honourable distinction they have thus received. The Viceroy is glad to have an opportunity of expressing his sense of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Udny, Commissioner of the Peshawar Division, and by Major Leigh, Political Officer, assisted by the other officers, British and Native, alluded to by General Lockhart. His Excellency in Council is pleased to notice the efficiency of the Commissariat-Transport Departmeent, both in the field and in the prepaation and concentration of the force, when many difficulties of time and distance had to be overcome in furnishing supplies and transport. That these difficulties were successfully surmounted is greatly due to the power of organisation displayed by Lieutenant Colonel R. Patch, Commissary General of the Western Circle, and by the officers working under him. It is also a source of satisfaction to His Excellency to observe that General Lockhart has commended, in appreciative terms, the services of the Public Works, Telegraph and Postal Departments. The Governor-General in Council desires, in conclusion of this general order, to express his sincere acknowledgments to the head of the Government of the Punjab, Sir James Lyall, and to the civil officers concerned, for the assistance given by them and for the readiness with which the resources of the provincial administration were placed at the disposal of the military authorities, not only in this campaign, but in the other expeditions which have been undertaken within the last three years on the frontiers of that Province.

In a letter from the Adjutant-General it is stated that the Commander-in-Chief considers that in the past expedition much credit was due to Brigadier-General Sir William Lockhart for the skill and energy he displayed in the conduct of the operations, and to all ranks under his command for the soldier-like spirit with which they encountered hardships of no ordinary kind.

In a second letter the Adjutant-General writes :—" The Commander-in-Chief feels that he cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Brigadier-General Lockhart, and the endurance and gallantry of the troops under his command. Not only was immediate opposition crushed by the vigour and celerity of the movements of the force, but a formidable combination of the most powerful frontier tribes was effectually checked ; and the conduct of the operations has left an impression which His Excellency feels confident will tend to the establishment of security and friendly relations on the Miranzai border."

Sir William Lockhart, in his despatches, gives an account of the operations in each expedition. He mentions the valuable work done in the first expedition by Major Leigh, and commends to favourable notice Major Egerton, A. A. G., Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Colonl Bruce, and Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, who respectively commanded the three columns, and Brigade-Surgeon Harvey.

In his despatch on the second expedition Sir William mentions Major Egerton, who was wounded. He says that he had never known a better staff officer. Of Colonel Turner he says that he is an officer of great resource and dash. Colonel Brownlow is said to have done excellent service ; Colonel Lym, who commanded the 1st Column, maintained his reputation as a good soldier in the field. General Lockhart adds :—" His ability and war experience have always made me feel that any work entrusted to him would be thoroughly and satisfactorily carried out." Of Major Leigh he observes :—Major Leigh has again been my political adviser throughout the recent operations, and again I desire to record my sense of the great value of his work. His intimate knowledge of border matters, and his talent in dealing with the tribes, seem to fit him pre-eminently for a responsible position on the frontier, and to point to his advancement being for the public good." Messrs. Spencer and Donald, Major Leigh's assistants, are also commended.

Sir William Lockhart acknowledges the great public service rendered by Mr. Udny, Commissioner of the Peshawur Division, who joined him on May 5th, when the situation was a difficult and delicate one. " His presence," says the General, " at once cleared away difficulties which had threatened to interrupt my programme. Measures were adopted for allaying the suspicions of the Afridis as to our intentions with regard to Tirah, and I was enabled to visit the Mamazai and Alisherzai countries without producing any external complications."

General Lockhart mentions various officers in the following terms :—

" Major V. Jenkins, West Riding Regiment, who succeeded Major Egerton as Assistant Adjutantant-General, is all that a staff officer should be."

" Captain Hickman, 34th Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, is a most capable and energetic officer.

Captain Mason, Royal Engineers : " This talented officer is an expert as regards frontier tribes and topography, and I attribute a great deal of my success to the accurate information he has always been able to give me on those points. In any other field his clear head and sound judgment would make him conspicuously valuable."

" Lieutenant-Colonel De Lautour commanded the Artillery of the field force to my complete satisfaction."

" Major J. D. Cunningham, Senior Royal Artillery Officer previous to Lieutenant-Colonel De Lautour's arrival. The high opinion I have formed of this officer is endorsed by Lieutenant-Colonel Le Lautour in his report.

" Major Shone, Commanding Royal Engineers : I could not wish for a more able Cammanding Engineer in the field.

" Lieutenant Kays, Highland Light Infantry, has superintended the signalling of the force since its concentration. The management of this important service has left nothing to be desired. I wish to record here my high appreciation of the work done by all ranks of signallers, who have been by far the hardest worked men in the Field Force.

" Captain Sandys, Chief Commissariat Officer, has, as on the occasion of the first Miranzai Expedition this year, given me complete satisfaction.

" Captain Wharry, Divisional Transport Office has, likewise for the second time this year, proved himself a thoroughly efficient officer of his department. Captain Mackenzie, Royal Engineers, has satisfactorily conducted the survey work of the expedition.

" Lieutenant the Hon. C. G. Bruce, 5th Gurkha Regiment, my orderly officer in the Hazara Field Force, accompanied me in the same capacity to the Miranzai Valley, but I regret that ill-health prevented him taking part in the capture of the Samana. Lieutenant Brasier Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, who began as extra orderly officer, succeeded Lieutenant Bruce, and has been my very efficient orderly officer throughout. He was present at every engagement on the Samana.

" Captain Nugent, King's Royal Rifles, succeeded Lieutenant Braiser Creagh as my extra orderly officer. A keen and excellent officer, he has been of much assistance to me.

" Colonel Biscoe, 19th Bengal Lancers, has commanded the cavalry of the Field Force throughout, rendering valuable service during the first advance, when he co-operated in the Khanki Valley, and since then on communications along the southern base of the Samana.

" Lieutenant-Colonel Vousden, V. C., 5th Punjab Cavalry, commanded the cavalry in January and February, and has again done good service in command of his regiment."

General Lockhart endorses the favourable mention made by commanders of columns in the case of the following officers :—Captain Birch, Commanding No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery ; Lieutenant East, No. 2 Derajat Mountain Battery ; Captain King, Royal Engineers ; Lieutenant Powell, Royal Engineers, Assistant Intelligence Officer ; Major Doran, Rayal Irish Regiment, Brigade-Major 1st Column ; Colonel Cramer, Commanding the Kings Royal Rifles ; Captain Gambie 5th Punjab Cavalry, Brigade-Major, 3rd Column ; Major Abbott, Commanding the 15th Sikhs ; Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson, Commanding the 3rd Sikhs ; Captain Fasken, 3rd Sikhs ; Lieutenant-Colonel Howell, Commanding the 1st Punjab Infantry ; Captain Daniell, 1st Punjab Infantry ; Captain Sturt, Commanding the 2nd Punjab Infantry ; Captain Gray, 4th Punjab Infantry ; Brigade-Major, 2nd Column ; Lieutenant Colonel A. N. Sandilands, Commanding the 6th Punjab Infantry ; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Swetenham, Commanding the 27th Bengal Infantry ; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, Commanding the 29th Bengal Infantry ; Captain Maisey, 29th Bengal Infantry ; Captain Martin, Commanding the 1-5th Gurkhas ; Captain Pickot and Lieutenant Bretherton, Commissariat Department ; Surgeon-Major Bookey, Indian Medical Service ; Surgeon Nash, Medical Staff ; Conductor W. Cliff, Conductor L. Manley, Commissariat Department ; Sub Conductor, L. Walters, Transport Department ; Surgeant H. Long, Military Works Department ; Surgeant J. M'Niven, Highland Light Infantry, Army Signaller ; Private W. Charton, Wilts Regiment, Military Signaller, who distinguished himself during the attack on the convoy at Darband Kotal, on the 23rd April.

The return of casualties is as follows :—Killed 78 ; wounded, 73 ; total 151. Of these the 29th Punjab Infantry had 15 killed, 14 wounded ; the latter including two British officers.

LALL CHAND AND OTHERS *V.* THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

This appeal, which was preferred from a decree of a Division Bench of the High Court of Bengal, of August 30, 1889, reversing a judgment of Mr. Justice Norris, was heard before the Judicial commitee of the Privy Council (Lord Morris then being present) before the Whitsuntide vacation, when judgment was reserved.

Sir Charles Russel, Q.C., and Mr. J. H. A. Branson were counsel for the appellants ; Mr. Cowie, Q.C., and Mr. A. M. Bremner for the respondents.

Sir Richard Couch, in delivering their Lordships' decision on June 13, said the question was one of fact only—whether a cheque for 15,000 rupees drawn by the firm of Messrs. Mac Neill and Co. upon the Agra Bank, and payable to the appellants—who are Hindoo traders at Calcutta, under the style of Lall Chand Kanyeram—or their order, was paid to the servants of the appellants. The cheque was received by the appellants on August 14, 1888, and on the following day they endorsed it in blank and delivered it to their servant Sew Lall, who presented it at the bank for payment. The bank, in their statement, said that the cheque was presented for payment and the amount paid to Sew Lall. The principal witness for the appellants was Sew Lall, who said that he took the cheque to the bank and showed it to a baboo (pointing to one in court), who told him to sign it and make it over to the munshi ; that he signed it and handed it to the munshi, who wrote something on it in English and handed it back to the same baboo —the reason for this was that the cheque bore endorsements in Nagri which the munshi could, but the baboo could not read ; that about a quarter of an hour afterwards the pass baboo gave the cheque back to him, and then gave it to the cashier baboo. He then said, " I handed the cheque to the cashier baboo. He asked me, ' In what shape did you want it ? ' I said, ' 2000 in small notes and 13,000 in thirteen notes,' After that the cashier said to me, ' Go to the poddar baboo.' The cashier did not give me back the cheque. He kept it. On going to the poddar, I said to him, ' Pay me 15,000.' I went to the poddar baboo immediately on leaving the cashier. The poddar baboo said, ' Be seated, you will get it half an hour afterwards.' I took my seat on a stool or bench. I sat there for about half an hour. I then asked the poddar baboo for payment, and he said, ' The numbers have not come yet.' I then commenced pacing up and down there in front of the counter. I did that for a short time. After that I again asked poddar baboo for the money, and he said, ' Why, I have made the payment ! ' I said ' How is it that, I have not received it ? ' He said, All I know is that the payment is made.' I said, ' I have not received it ; you must have paid it to some other person, some person whom you do not know." The chief witness for the defence was Mohendro Coomar Pyne, who said he was the poddar at the ' Agra Bank. " Grees Chunder Pel," he continued, " is one of my assistants, and Mutty Lall Pal is another. I remember August 15 last. On that date I and Grees Chunder Pal were paying out money. No other poddar was there on that day paying out money. I knew Sew Lall. I had known him before August 15. Before that day I did not know for a fact in whose service he was, but I know that he brought cheques from Lall Chand Kanyeram, the plaintiffs' firm. I saw him on Aug. 15. That is the man in court (shown Sew Lall). On that day he came with a cheque for Rs. 15,000, in favour of Lall Chand Kanyeram, and wanted payment of that cheque. He came up to were I was with the cheque, and in the first instance handed it to Grees Chunder Pal. Grees Chunder took the cheque and handed it to Nobo Kisto Sen Gupta, the note-keeper. When Sew Lall handed the cheque to Grees he said nothing. . . . I said to Sew Lall, ' Wait, the notes will have to be taken out, the numbers taken down, and then payment will be made to you.' I did not say to him, ' You will have to wait half an hour.' I said nothing like it. After this the numbers of certain notes were written down, and then Gojendro Nauth Gupta gave over those notes and the cheque to me for payment. That is the man who wrote down the numbers of the notes, and, owing to the circumstances of my having other work in my hands at the time to dispose of, I said to Grees, ' You call forward this man, and make over payment to him.' Upon that Grees called out ' Shib Lall.' A person said, ' My name is Shib Lall.' Grees asked, ' Whose man are you ? ' He said, ' Lall Chand Kanyeram's.' I saw the person who said that ; he was right in front of me ; it was Shib Lall. The same person who I have pointed out here in Court. . . . Grees Chunder asked him, ' What is the amount of your cheque ? ' He answered 15,000. Upon this Grees Chunder counted over the notes and gave them to him. Before us, Sew Lall counted out the notes one by one, wrapped them up in his *kupra*, and took them away. . . . He went away with these words, ' Baboo, everything is correct.' I saw him again on that day, a little more or less than an hour afterwards. I saw him again ; I was still in the same place behind the counter. He came back to me and said, ' Where is the money for my cheque ? ' I said, ' Have you lost your senses ; are you mad ? You take away the money, and now come and ask for the same money again.' He said, ' I have been away getting my shoes mended.' I then said, ' Is it the case that you were robbed of the notes there ? ' He remained silent." After reviewing the other evidence on both sides at considerable length, Sir Richard Couch said that Mr. Justice Norris, who tried the case, said that Sew Lall gave his evidence in a manner which impressed him most favourably, his answers were straightforward and to the point, he showed no sign of prevarication, and he was unshaken in cross-examination. Of Mohendro the learned Judge said he did not believe him ; he appeared to him to have got up his story and rehearsed his part. Their Lordships could not agree with the learned Judges who heard the case on appeal, that the alternative was simply whether the bank officers, or some of them, appropriated the money or Sew Lall had made a mis-statement when he said he was not paid. There was another possible alternative—viz, that by mistake or inadvertance one of the poddars had paid the wrong person, and that the bank officers who might at first have thought that they had paid Sew Lall persisted in saying that they had. Their Lordships were of opinion, upon a full consideration of the evidence, that the decree of Mr. Justice Norris should not have been reversed, and they would humbly advise her Majesty to reverse the decree of the Appellate Court, to dismiss the appeal to that Court with costs, and to affirm Mr. Justice Norris's decree. The respondents would pay the costs of the appeal.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th July as compared with the statement of the 27th June 1891 :—

Liabilities.	June 27. Rs.	July 4. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	33,50,000	34,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,47,654	45,00,652
Do. do. at Branches	42,77,416	43,53,515
Other Deposits	4,40,42,952	4,47,71,279
Post Bills	9,872	8,784
Cash Credits, undrawn	24,68,178	27,11,440
Rs..	6,90,96,082	6,97,45,650
Assets.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	111,55,442	1,16,37,166
Cash Credits on do. do.	76,23,663	75,70,828
Loans do. do. do.	77,29,921	1,05,37,047
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,298	2,074
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,29,01,765	1,23,27,784
Stamps, &c.	22,282	16,565
Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,067; Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000	3,92,067	3,92,067
Bullion	3,11,827	3,11,321
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,73,901	6,16,274
Cash and Currency Notes	2,83,83,916	2,63,34,524
Rs..	6,90,96,082	6,97,45,650

The lava stream from Vesuvius has stopped.

THE LATE SIR RICHARD BURTON.

In the presence of a large gathering of relatives and friends, the remains of Sir Richard Burton, traveller and Orientalist, who died in Trieste eight months ago, were, on June 15, laid to rest in the cemetery of St. Mary Magdalene's Roman Catholic Church, Mortlake. The requiem mass was sung by the Right. Rev. Monsignor Stanley, of Spanish-place Church, assisted by Fathers White, Regan, and Cafferata. The music was by Casciolini, and was rendered by a special choir. Father Cox's " In Paradisum " was sung on the removal of the coffin from the church to the cemetery adjoining, the concluding prayers at the graveside by Provost Wenham, the priest of the mission. A harmonised " Benedictus " was then sung, during which Lady Burton and several friends laid wreaths of flowers by the side of the coffin. About 650 cards of invitation were issued by Lady Burton to friends and sympathisers, of whom about 400 were present. The chief mourners were :—Lady Burton, Capt. St. George Burton, Dr. E. J. Burton, Mr. Claude St. Cyr Crosse, Mr. T. Lynedoch Crosse, Mr. Mostyn, Pryce, Lord Arundell, of Wardour, Lord Gerard, Mr. Gerald Arundell, Mr. Cecil Pigott, Capt. Chichester. Mr. Van Zeller, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, Mr. Justin H McCarthy, M.P., Mr. Oscar Browning (King's College, Cambridge), Dr. Baker, Dr. Leslie, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. Crosse, Mrs. Pigott, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Chichester, Mrs. Van Zeller, Miss Bird, Baroness Ralli, and Miss Morley. There were also present :—The Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda, Lord Ashburnham, Earl of Northbrook, Dr. Oliver Codrington, representing the Royal Asiatic Society, Gen. Buckle, Dr. W. H. Russell, Rev. A. and Mrs. Finlayson (Weston-super-Mare), Mr. W. Delaplaine Scull, representing the Carlyle Society, Mr. F. Grenfell Baker, Mr. Francis R. S. Wyllie, Mr. Freame, Commander Cameron, Mrs. Sala, General and Mrs. Paget, Mr. Lyulph Stanley. The coffin is of steel and gilt, made in Trieste. The mausoleum (designed and executed by Mr. Dyke, of Highgate) is sculptured in dark Forest of Dean stone and white Carrara marble. It represents an Arab tent, surmounted by a gilt star of nine points. Over the flap-door of the tent is a white marble crucifix, and the fringe is composed of gilt crescents and stars. The flap-door of the tent supports an open book of white marble, one of the leaves bearing the following inscription :—" Captain Sir Richard Francis Burton, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. ; born, 19th March, 1821 ; died, at Trieste, 20th Oct. 1890. R.I.P. " Below the inscription is a sonnet written by Mr. J. H. M'Carthy and beneath this is a ribbon bearing the words : This monument is erected to his memory by his loving countrymen." The interior of the mausoleum is arranged as a shrine with an altar for the celebration of mass, and is adorned with flowers and Oriental lamps. Cardinal Manning, in a letter to Lady Burton expressing his regret to his inability to attend, wrote : " As for myself, I will not fail to remember you on the day of the Requiem ; but I have not left the house for many months, and have ceased to officiate. I therefore cannot be with you, for I am within a few weeks of my eighty-fourth year."

THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE.

A dinner of the Imperial Federation League took place on June 16 at the Hotel Victoria, Lord Reay in the chair.

On June 17 a deputation from the council of the League, headed by Lord Brassey, waited upon the Prime Minister at the Foreign Office, and urged that a conference of the colonies should be convoked to consider the question of securing to them a real and effective share in the privileges and responsibilities of the Empire. In reply, the noble marquis said the subject involved nothing less than the future of the British Empire. While he agreed that no grave decision concerning the relations between the colonies and this country ought to be come to without personal communication with the statesmen from those colonies, he deprecated smumoning them to a conference here until they had some definite scheme to lay before them ; but he suggested that the time had come when schemes should be proposed for consideration.

The sixth annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League was held yesterday (Thursday) at the Westminister Palace Hotel. Lord Brassey presided in the absence, through indisposition, of Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P. There was a large and influential attendance. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he thought that in no year since the League was formed had they had more cause for satisfaction with the progress of their work. Mr. Arnold Forster seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir G. Bowen and carried unanimously. A resolution, moved by Mr. Staveley Hill and seconded by Mr. M. Ferguson, expressing that the sympathy of the League with Canada and with the Empire at large in the loss sustained by the death of Sir John Macdonald was carried unanimously.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

War Office, Pall-Mall, June 16.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut-Gen. and Hon. Gen. R. W. M. Fraser to be Col. vice Gen. Sir W. Wyllie, G. C. B., deceased.

Royal Artillery—Lieut.-Col. G. A. French, C. M. G., from Colonial Military Employ, to be Lieut, Col., vice Col. A. I. Maclaverty (late Madras) retired with seniority next to and below Lieut-Col. R. J. Hezlet. Lieut.-Col. T. H. Lloyd, promoted to full pay in the *Gazette* of June 2, 1891, takes seniority next to and below Lieut-Col. W. Mallins. To be Majs :—Capt. C. V. B. Kuper, from the Seconded List, vice A. B. Stopford, promoted, Lieut.-Col. on half-pay ; Capt. E. C. Hawkshaw, vice W. A. G, Saunders-Knox-Gore, retired ; and Capt. A. C. Hansard, from the Seconded List, vice F. J. Murphy, retired. Capt. G. M. Boothby, from the Seconded List, Capt., vice H. C. Molesworth, Seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces. Capt. H. C. Dunlop, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. on the establishment. Capt. N. Maxwell, from the Seconded List, to be Capt. on the establishment. Capt. G. M. Boothby retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Line Battalions.

The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—Queen's Cadet Sir C C Wolsely, Bart, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut J G King, promoted.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Gent Cadet H H G Stansfeld, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut. in succession to Lieut N E Playfair, seconded.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Queen's (India) cadet H Macdonald, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut A J St John, promoted. Queen's (India) Cadet H D B Ketchen, from the Royal Military College, to be Sec Lieut. in succesion to Lieut G E Wilkinson, pro-moted.

Staff—Maj. J. S. S. Barker, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy-Assist. Adjt. Gen. for Royal Artillery at Head quarters in Ireland, which appointment is substituted for that of Brigade Maj. for Royal Artillery. Lieut. F. R. Viscount Kilcoursie, Grennadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B., Governor-Gen. of the Dominion of Canada. Lieut. T. S. Fox-Strangways, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be a Staff Capt. in Egypt, and to have the local rank of Capt. whilst so employed. Sec. Lieut. Lord E. H. Cecil, Grenadier Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp to Gen. the Right Hon. Viscount Wolesley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commanding the Forces in Ireland.

Inspection of Warlike Stores—Capt. J. R. Foster, Royal Artillery, to be a Sec. Class Assistant-Inspt., vice Maj. J. P. Freeth, Royal Artillery, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymaster and Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Tuck to be Chief Paymaster, with the hon. rank of Col., vice Hon. Col. W. Macdonell, C.B., retired. Paymaster, and Hon. Maj. T. R. W. Davidson to be Staff Paymaster, vice Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. J. Tuck.

Half-Pay—Maj. J Lloyd Dickin, from the Gloucester Regt., to be Lieut.-Col.

The British Medical Association now numbers 13,500 members, and is spreading over the whole of the British Empire, large branches being founded in the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, West Indies, Jamaica, Hong Kong, the last formed colonial branch being an important one for Burmah. Its fifty-ninth annual meeting will be held at Bournemouth during the four days ending July 31, when Dr. J. Roberts Thompson will preside. This is Bournemouth's first year of incorporation, and the Town Council means to give the Association a grand reception and ball.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, Mild and Emollient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—Treacher and Co., Bombay.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

It had to come sooner or later. Some people fondly hoped it would not come at all, and that Surrey would go right through the season with an unbeaten certificate. Fate and Cambridge decreed otherwise. Yet though no less than five of the victorious Cambridge eleven were Surrey men it was not upon them that most of the honors of the game rested. S. M. J. Woods was the strong and prevailing spirit of the group. His fine bowling, his resolute batting, and that wonderful one-handed catch with which he dismissed Lohmann—these were the main elements in the fateful fight. After the young Australian, F. S. Jackson, and Gregor M'Gregor were the heroes of this match. The former had the felicity of making the highest score of the match, and also the best he has yet made for the 'Varsity. His 62 runs came at the right time, and probably made all the difference between victory and defeat. Mr. Jackson is 21 years of age, a Yorkshireman, and a son of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"Batsmen wanted!" is now the general cry in Lancashire cricket circles. They have some of the best bowling in England in the team, and Lancashire fielding is second to none, but the batsmen cannot get runs; and men sigh for the days when the captain and Barlow were in their prime, and when, with Eccles and Robinson, they gave the fielders a long day in the country. Men these are, and to spare, who make a brave show in club matches, but somehow fail to play up to their reputation when Lohmann and Hearne are on the warpath. The two MacLarens would be invaluable if they could play regularly, but their appearance in the team must necessarily be intermittent, to the great loss of Lancashire, which has in "Mr. A." at last perhaps the most promising young batsman in the country. But the reasons which debar Messrs. MacLaren from assisting the county do not, it may be presumed, apply to some other players, and one of these, A. Smith of Oldham, is, in the opinion of many, thoroughly worth a good trial. Hewitson, of Preston, is not required as a bowler whilst Briggs is in the team, even if it were certain that his delivery would pass muster; but he made a respectable figure as a batsman, and might be worth another trial. But after all Lancashire need not take a despondent view of the position of the country. The men usually train "on" instead of "off," and when the last traces of influenza have disappeared and Mr. Hornby is himself again we will look for a very different state of things from that which prevailed at Lord's on the 11th and 12th June.

The matches between Middlesex and Lancashire have been invariably full of interest. Going so far back as 1882, we find that in the match at Lord's Lancashire scored 243 and 49 for one wicket, Mr. Hornby being credited with 131 in the first attempt; whilst Middlesex made 123 and 168. The victory of Lancashire in the return match at Old Trafford was obtained in a still more decisive fashion. Lancashire's total for the first innings was no less than 439, of which Robinson made 101 and Mr. Steel 99; whilst Middlesex contributed only 70 and 98. Nash was just then obtaining many wickets by his peculiar style of delivering the ball. The meetings between the two counties were suspended until 1888, and in the early summer of that year one of the most interesting contests of the season was fought out at Lord's. Lancashire made 108, of which 13 were extras, and Middlesex responded with 171; but in the second innings the Lancashire men gave an entirely different display, and Barlow and Eccles batted so well that the total reached 285; and Middlesex, after a most exciting finish, were defeated by 24 runs.

Barlow took the last three wickets without a run being hit off him. Lancashire won the return by an innings and 21 runs. In 1889 Middlesex had their revenge at Old Trafford, winning by the narrow majority of 31 runs, chiefly through the fine batting of Mr. Stoddart. In the return, however, Lancashire completely turned the tables on the Metropolitan county. Albert Ward played a fine innings of 114, not out; Mr. Eccles and Briggs were also in form; and Lancashire, scoring an aggregate of 398 runs, won by an innings and 67 runs in hand. The matches last year were equally interesting. Lancashire scored 266 in the first innings at Lord's, and Middlesex had to follow on in a minority of 127 runs; but Mr. Webbe played a magnificent innings of 134, and the total amounted to 311. Lancashire were set 185 runs to win, but J. T. Hearne and Mr. Nepean dismissed them for 111, and Middlesex were left the victors by 73 runs. For several years past Middlesex has been seeking for a good fast bowler, and it appears to have secured a prize in young J. T. Hearne, who "rattled the sticks about" last week in a truly memorable fashion.

On a splendid wicket, and in beautiful weather, Notts has defeated Yorkshire by an innings and 25 runs. Barnes has once more shown himself the grand cricketer that he really is; but Shrewsbury is out of health, and quite unable to do himself justice. The scoring in matches between Notts and Yorkshire is usually of the slowest. The general impression which the spectator carries away with him is that both sides were anxious to make a draw of it; but on Saturday, the 13th June, the Yorkshiremen could not stay in long enough. Tunnicliffe, a very promising Yorkshire colt, played good cricket. Bulmer is engaged at Lancaster, and has a very good reputation. The Yorkshire Committee are doing well to call in some of the "exported" men to their aid; and they hope before many weeks are over to be able to defy Derbyshire, which inflicted a shocking defeat on their representatives last week.

The victory which Middlesex obtained over Notts early in the week is said to have been altogether unexpected, but even on paper the two sides were very evenly matched. Mr. Johnston, a new acquisition, made runs when they were wanted; and Rawlin and West also contributed largely to the victory. With two such triumphs as those over Notts and Lancashire, Mr. Webb may be well contented with the week's work. Our readers will remember that Surrey obtained a "decisive" victory over Somerset a few weeks ago. We pointed out that Mr. Woods was absent, and ventured to hint that the lack of his bowling had something to do with the result. His performance against the same team in the match against Cambridge University fully justified our observation. He scored 36 for once out, and took seven wickets in each innings, Surrey losing a fine match by 19 runs.

At Bradford an excellent match was played between Yorkshire and Lancashire on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ultimo. Lancashire depended upon the same side that had been beaten by Middlesex at Lord's, the services of A. G. Steel, A. C. MacLaren, and Watson not being available; but Yorkshire made several changes from the eleven beaten by Notts. Lord Hawke was once more able to captain the side, and with Moorhouse and Bulmer (a professional from Guisborough, who is engaged by the Lancaster club) appeared in the places of Sellars, Hill, and Harrison. Bulmer is a right-hand medium pace bowler. Judged by his performance he does not seem a worthy substitute for Harrison. For the large score of 278 ultimately made by Lancashire the Yorkshiremen had in some measure themselves to thank, as Wardall missed two easy chances of catching Crosfield before that gentleman had made 40 runs. Still every credit is due to Crosfield for the admirable cricket he displayed, and to Briggs, Yates, and Mold for the splendid assistance they rendered him. The last five wickets put on 211 runs. Crosfield has never before met with such success for Lancashire. He went in fourth wicket down with the total at 62 and carried out his bat for 82, his stay altogether extending over three hours. His innings was praiseworthy alike for sound defence and brilliancy of hitting, and it included ten fours, one three, and eight twos. Yates played particularly well, while the cricket shown by Mold was most surprising, the famous bowler having never done anything like so well in a county match. Peel's bowling gave a capital analysis considering the length of the innings, and Hunter kept wicket in his best style.

On resuming the second day there were times when Yorkshire seemed likely to make a very hard fight, but for the most part the Lancashire men held the upper hand, and, as the game stands at present, they ought to win easily, having an innings to play and wanting only 72 runs. In all Yorkshire yesterday lost twenty wickets for 298 runs, and their two innings were curiously alike, but the close of that day's play left scarcely a doubt as to the result of the match, Lancashire having an innings to play and wanting only 72 runs to win. Therefore the concluding day's cricket excited a very small amount of interest. Only a few spectators came up to the ground, and an hour and ten minute's actual play proved sufficient to bring the game to a conclusion. No rain had fallen during the night, and Lancashire entered upon their light task with the wicket only a little worn. The weather was dull and close. It cost Lancashire two batsmen to hit off the requisite number of runs, Sugg being bowled at 20 and Ward playing on at 64; but the Yorkshire fielding was again at fault, Barlow, who scored 32 not out, giving two palpable chances. Lancashire won the match by eight wickets, and at nearly every point of the game they showed superior form to their opponents.

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THE EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.—STATEMENT BY THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

During the debate on the Foreign Affairs Estimates in the Italian Senate, on June 13th, the Marquis di Rudini, in reply to Signor Negiri, and referring to the attacks made upon the Government by the opponents of the Triple Alliance, said:—"The policy of alliances does not permit us to maintain modest armaments. Not only does the Triple Alliance impose obligations upon us in regard to our armaments, but it is impossible for any Italian minister not to contract ties as far as our military policy is concerned." The Premier concluded by saying that it was out of the question to suppose that the Triple Alliance had any aggressive object. It was, on the contrary, of an entirely pacific nature, as had been proved by the ten years of its existence. The Premier's statement was greeted with general applause.

According to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, the German Emperor has suggested the advisability of close commercial relations between Germany, Austria, and Italy.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on June 14 that it was confirmed that a considerable increase in the ordinary as well as in the extraordinary military Budget of the Austrian Empire is to be proposed to the delegations at their meeting in November. A communique to the *Pester Lloyd* states distinctly that the measures contemplated by the Government are rendered unavoidable by the additions to the Russian forces near the Austrian frontier. The money will be devoted to the erection of new barracks and fortifications in Galicia, and to the raising of the artillery in that province to the normal war footing.

A Foreign Office communique, published in the *Fremdenblatt* on June 16, endeavours to exonerate Vienna from the charge of being the source of certain recent statements which have been proved to be false with regard to Russia.

THE ALLEGED RUSSO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The proposal of the *Figaro* for a Franco-German rapprochment in view of Russia's untrustworthiness has received very little notice in Berlin, as several things would be demanded by France which Germany neither can nor will give at any time.

The *St. James's Gazette* of June 15 concludes a thoughtful article on the subject of Franco-Russian relations, as follows:—"It is certain that if Russia, by the help of France, were to succeed in dismembering Austria-Hungary and in breaking up the German Empire (we must allow for the unexpected) the fate of the French Republic could not be long delayed. She would be too strong to be tolerated as a co-existing power on a remodelled Continent, too weak to resist the attack of the treacherous and gigantic enemy. All this is improbable; but only improbable because the Triple Alliance is so powerful and so firmly compacted that its overthrow need hardly be anticipated. But it is the friendship of France for Russia which makes the Alliance so evidently necessary that no responsible statesman of any of these Powers dares to speak against it. In almost every respect we may trace a close parallelism between the relations of civilised Europe to Russia and those of Ancient Greece to the Macedonians of the North. The soldiers of Philip learnt all the wisdom of Hellenic strategy; they were on the borders of Hellas, yet they were not of it. They patronised the arts and found a home for the philosophers; yet they remained barbarians, they acted according to their nature, and they at length destroyed, by the sheer weight of overwhelming forced the civilisation which they despised yet dreaded, and admired yet hated."

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* recently asserted that Prince Bismark, unlike some other politicians, had always entertained doubts as to the policy of any possible war between Germany and Russia. Moreover, the ruler of the latter Empire, when in Berlin in 1889, had personally assured him of his perfect confidence in the general policy pursued by Germany. Such a war, the ex-Chancellor contended, would be at once most difficult and sanguinary, while in any case there was no prospect of any adequate gain for Germany. An inspired article, commenting on these statements, speaks as follows:—"These remarks are absurd unless it be proved that Chancellor Caprivi has lessened the cordiality of the relations of Germany to Russia, that he is being towed in the wake of Austria-Hungary and takes a less serious view of a war with Russia than Prince Bismarck. This statement may, in fact, be subscribed to by every one, especially as Germany's relations to Russia have not become a whit more strained since Prince Bismarck's resignation."

FATTY FOODS.

In fat is our chief reserve force, and it wastes away in the overworked, the diseased, the hybernating and the under-fed. It serves to conserve the body-heat, and in aquatic animals is uniformly distributed in sub-cutaneous layers. Dr. Lauder Brunton, the eminent therapeutist, suggests that it was the fat Captain Webb possessed which enabled him to swim across the Channel, as without it his muscles would have been incapacitated by cold. We know that in the frigid zone the sub-cutaneous fat forms a winter coat which keeps the whale and bear warm. It is noteworthy that some animals living where there are cold winters and warm summers have the fat collected in masses at certain parts, as in the hump of the zebu, yak, buffalo, and camel, which diminishes and becomes flabby without food, and in the case of the camel "almost entirely disappears." Fat as an economic reserve force is perhaps best shown in the hybernating animals. And this brings to mind the large amount of oil in nuts, their value to the little fur-coated nut-gatherers; and also the celebrated Bayonne hams, coming from swine fed chiefly on chestnuts. The story told by Dr. Mantell here recurs, of the fat pig weighing 160 lbs. buried (by the falling of a chalk cliff at Dover Castle) in a stye for 160 days, when it was extricated alive, weighing 40lbs.

The distribution of fat in the tissues, and the accumulation of it around certain organs, serve to fill up the vacuities of the body, to give rotundity to the form, and to equalize external pressure. So it imparts beauty to the figure, and we read that "in Turkey and throughout the East, where the *beau ideal* of female beauty is a fat and well-rounded figure, that the women are sometimes fattened by an abundance of saccharine food; for Mrs. Walker tells us, in her work on 'Female Beauty,' that in the Bey's seraglio at Tripoli, the women are fattened against a certain day by means of a diet of Turkish flour mixed with honey—the operation being assisted by enemata of rich soups and frequent bathing. In fifteen days the operation is complete, the beauty being then as plump as an ortolan (Letheby)."

The animal economy has a remarkable power of utilizing fat, and of converting other substances into it. Pigs have been known to put on four times as much fat as their food contained, bees make their wax (a kind of fat) when only fed with sugar (Liebig), and the negroes fatten by sucking the cane during the sugar season. In a dog, which had fasted for four days, a diet of bread raised the proportion of fat in the blood from 2·6 in the thousand to 3·1; meat raised it to 3·8, and suet and starch to 4·1 (Brunton). Liebig found that geese got fat on starchy and saccharine food alone.

"Looked at in relation to the performance of work, and taking Dr. Joules' estimate of the mechanical equivalent of heat as the basis of calculation, the capacity of these articles will stand thus" (Pavy):—

One gramme beef fat yields by oxidation 27·778 foot pounds.
" starch (arrowroot) " 11·393 "
" lean meat " 14·903 "

[A gramme is nearly sixteen grains English weight.]

The amount of each of these foods (water-free) required daily is somewhere about 3½ ozs., 11½ ozs., 4½ ozs. (Parkes), and it is obvious when force and quantity both are considered, that only under very exceptional circumstances may fat be ever excluded from the diet. Moreover, an excess of sugar produces thirst, and an excess of albumen, depression, nervousness, and muscular weakness (Ranke); so that compensation is only possible within narrow limits.

There are fats and fats, and as the old nurse, quoted in Weir Mitchell's book on "Fat and Blood," puts it, "Some fat is fast, and some is fickle, but cod liver oil is easily squandered." While there is doubtless much truth in this, from the experiments of Subbotin, it would certainly seem, as Brunton says, that any fat rapidly laid on will contain a greater proportion of olein than normal, whether this be in the food or not. After all, it would appear that it is not so much an oil that is "fast" that is wanted in many wasting conditions, as one that can be utilized at once.

How should cod liver oil be taken? The same as any fat—with some other food. "A piece of solid butter swallowed alone would melt in the stomach, float about without undergoing digestion, and would probably begin to decompose and yield acrid fatty bodies, which would irritate the stomach and cause sickness." Butter should be incorporated with food, but not with alkalies, gums, essential oils, and the like. It is so with cod liver oil. It is so with any oil. In the Kepler Solution, cod liver oil is dissolved simply in extract of malt, and agrees perfectly.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 6TH OF JULY, 1891.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·367	W S W	3	106·0	83·1	50	0·12	0·90	−5·84
Agra	29·419	S W	8	105·5	81·4	62	0·19	2·23	−2·99
Cawnpore	29·428	S W	9	100·1	80·8	83	0·02	0·20	..
Allahabad	29·436	W	9	101·4	78·9	76	0·39	0·94	−6·03
Jansi	29·462	S W	7	101·6	82·2	69	..	0·80	−6·40
Jacobabad	29·354	E	5	113·2	83·1	67	..	..	−9·00
Karachi	29·434	W	22	93·0	82·2	78	..	0·01	−0·38
Ajmere	29·478	W	13	94·2	79·6	74	..	1·96	−1·78
Deesa	29·521	W N W	27	99·3	80·7	67	..	0·98	−2·14
Rajkote	29·5·6	W S W	24	94·9	78·5	77	..	4·16	−3·56
Veraval	29·603	W S W	5	84·8	82·2	87	..	1·84	..
Neemuch	29·523	W S W	15	91·8	77·1	83	..	0·93	−5·18
Indore	29·575	W S W	11	80·0	71·1	84	0·08	3·02	−5·99
Saugor	29·622	S W	13	87·3	71·6	90	0·88	6·59	−2·02
Jubbulpur	29·573	W S W	4	85·9	72·1	95	1·01	5·53	−7·33
Hoshangabad	29·601	S W	11	8·30	71·7	96	1·23	3·17	−8·00
Khandwa	29·621	W	13	86·2	76·3	84	0·26	5·80	−2·81
Raipur	29·502	W S W	16	84·0	75·1	79	..	3·01	−11·25
Nagpoor	29·618	S W	16	82·8	74·4	87	0·18	4·44	−8·24
Amraoti	29·630	W S W	13	83·8	73·9	94	0·18	3·73	−5·97
Akola	29·624	N W	11	83·6	74·3	84	0·83	3·08	−1·51
Surat	29·631	W S W	F	85·0	79·0	83	0·21	7·36	−1·02
Malegaon	29·652	W S W	12	79·9	74·2	79	0·45	2·79	−3·84
Bombay	29·719	W S W	23	83·0	79·7	89	1·09	21·52	−6·46
Poona (Yeragda)	29·715	W N W	15	78·8	71·0	81	1·18	2·06	−3·75
Sholapore	29·733	S W	23	88·7	73·5	72	..	2·87	−3·86
Ratnagiri	29·793	S W	13	83·4	73·9	79	0·35	24·68	−15·92
Belgaum	29·797	W	7	74·3	66·8	93	1·09	4·00	−6·50
Goa	29·819	W	5	82·1	76·3	78	0·19	19·84	..
Karwar	29·833	S W	9	84·2	77·2	81	0·25	30·92	−17·18
Mangalore	29·897	W S W	4	84·8	76·1	91	0·42	44·39	−0·39
Calicut	29·932	S S E	6	80·3	75·0	90	0·63	35·32	−5·22
Cochin	29·965	Calm	M	81·8	77·1	86	..	28·42	−6·13
Bangalore	29·897	W S W	8	80·2	65·4	83	0·35	9·80	+6·25
Secunderabad	29·736	W S W	15	84·2	72·3	77	0·03	2·17	−3·31
Masulipatm	29·737	W N W	6	94·2	79·5	76	..	3·97	−2·58
Bellary	29·810	W	13	91·5	76·8	71	0·02	1·98	..
Cuddapah	29·810	W N W	..	97·1	80·4	56	..	1·43	−2·55
Madras	29·814	W	15	97·2	82·1	56	..	0·46	−3·03
Coimbatore	29·911	S W	5	85·9	68·3	67	..	0·56	−1·24
Trichinopoly	29·873	W S W	13	101·1	80·3	60	..	0·72	−1·19
Negapatam	29·802	S W	3	95·5	78·2	54	..	0·61	−1·55
Colombo, 5th July.)	30·003	W S W	9	85·0	78·5	78	0·13	11·21	−2·61

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H.=0·71 (32·87); E. G. H.=0·70 (24·27); G. T. H.=0·75 (25·95); C. P.=1·09 (21·52).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a rapid fall in the Punjab, the pressure changes during the past 24 hours have been generally small and irregular. Readings are relatively very low in the Punjab and the Indus Valley and very high in Ceylon. The baric gradients are steep over nearly the whole country, and the isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea. The barometer reads above the normal at Ratnagiri, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly, and below it elsewhere, the deficiency being considerable to the northwards of Lat. 24°. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression a little to the north of Delhi. Winds are easterly at Jacobabad, but in other districts they blow from their ordinary monsoon directions. The force has been strong at Karachi, Deesa, Rajkot, Saugor, Neemuch, Poona, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles per hour at Deesa, 26 at Raipur, 24 at Karachi, 22 at Rajkot, 20 at Poona, Malegaon, Neemuch and Bombay, 18 at Ajmere, Sholapur and Secunderabad, 16 at Allahabad, Jhansi and Amraoti, and 14 at Jubulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Ratnagiri and Karwar. The maximum temperature is 9° to 12° in excess of the average in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and from 2° to 4° at most stations in the Madras Presidency and at Karwar, Saugor, Neemuch, Rajkot, Deesa, Ajmere and Jacobabad, and is defective elsewhere. The highest maximum was 113° at Jacobabad. Nights are hot everywhere except at Jacobabad, Indore Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri, Nagpur, Belgaum and Bangalore. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (65°). Humidity has decreased largely at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Surat, Malegaon and Negapatam. Elsewhere it has changed by small amounts. The skies are almost overcast everywhere. Rain has fallen in the Punjab, Berar, at stations in the Central Provinces (except Raipur) and the Bombay Presidency (except Sholapur), in Mysore and at Calicut, Poona, Secunderabad, Bellary, Indore, Agra, Cawnpore and Allahabad. The more important falls are 1·28" at Hoshangabad, 1·18" at Poona, 1·09" at Bombay, 1·01" at Jubulpore and 1·00" at Belgaum. Between Cochin and Bombay the monsoon gradient slightly exceeds the normal average, and light to moderate showers are probable. In all other districts, except Sind and the south of the Peninsula, the general weather conditions are favourable for more or less rain.

P. S.—A telegram just received from Colombo shows that the monsoon current is still weak in Ceylon and probably in the Bay: hence the strong monsoon winds which are blowing in the Arabian Sea and on the West Coast will probably continue.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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It Purifies the Blood and Preserves the Bloom of Youth.
It is a nat ural Tonic and most pleasant Drink.

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Jove himself had got a headache, Juno thought she'd take a pill;
Venus languished in her beauty, Bacchus, too, felt very queer.
He'd been drinking all last evening very potent bitter beer.
Tired of nectar and nepenthe, some new drink they wished to find;
Something to refresh the body, and invigorate the mind;
Long they sought, then found and carried up to heaven's high azure vault,
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When they drank the magic liquid, vanished every ache and pain.
Bacchus pulled himself together; Venus felt herself again.
Then said Jove, "When gods approve it, sure it is those m ortals' fault,
If they suffer any ailment, since they can get ABBEY'S SALT."
Pleasant 'tis, and most refreshing, and disease it keeps away.
I myself shall, in the future, take one glassful every day;
As a drink it far surpasses all that's made from hop or malt.
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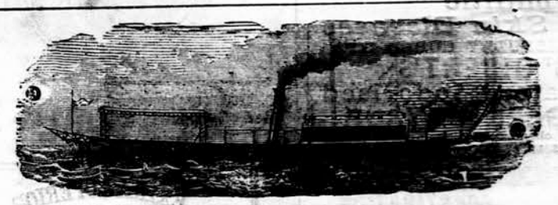
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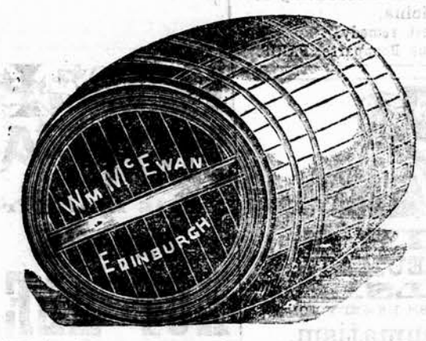
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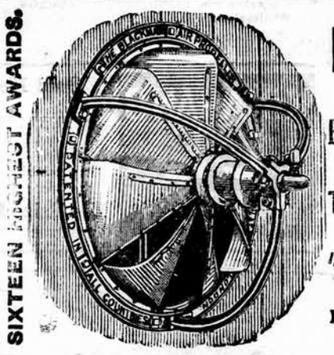
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Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

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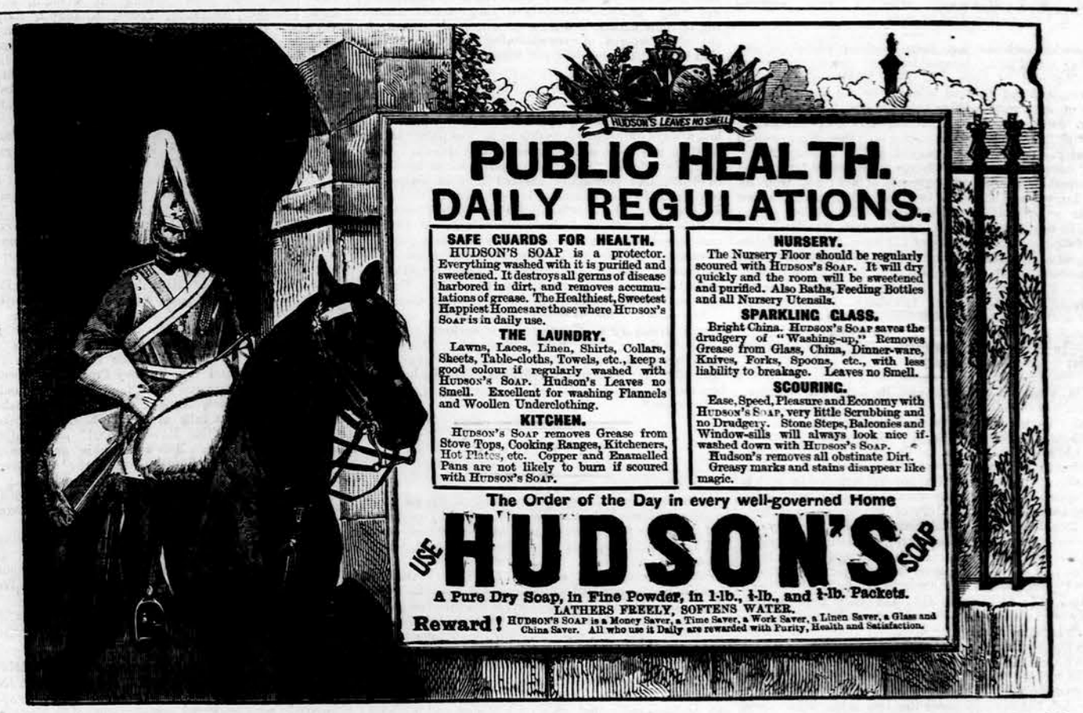
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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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See that both Bottle and Label have the Name, Address, also Trade Mark AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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A perfect blending of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of fine Old Whiskies in their Native Purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS. **TWELVE YEARS OLD** AGE POSITIVELY GUARANTEED.

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12 Years Old *** *(Gold Capsule.)*

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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*

B.O.S. is remarkable for its "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar" in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

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The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending nearly over the present century they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in this special blend of B.O.S.

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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

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A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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